THE NEW GENESEE FARMER

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

M. B. BATEHAM, E. F. MARSHALL, *Proprietors.* } VOL. 1. ROCHESTER, MARCH, 1840. NO. 3. { JOHN J. THOMAS, M. B. BATEHAM, *Editors.*

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ROCHESTER SEED STORE AND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS, per year, payable aways in advance.

Post Masters, Agents, and others, sending money free of postage, will receive *seven* copies for $3,—*Twelve* copies for $5,—*Twenty-five* copies for $10.

The postage on this paper is only one cent to any place within this state, and one and a half cent to any part of the United States.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notes to Agents, Correspondents, and Readers.....33
Exeresences, or blight on Plum Trees.....33
Scraps—Culture of Fruit—Good Crops—Sugar Beet for Cows—Bad water in Wells.....34
Culture of Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet for Stock...34
Farm Stock No. 2, by W. S. T.....35
Agricultural improvements—Bee Moth.....35
The different kinds of Grass and Clover, by W. Garbutt. 36
Improving New Farms.....36
"Elements of Agricultural Chemistry".....36
Siberian Bald Spring Wheat, good crop of.....36
Borrowing and Lending.....37
Rohan Potatoes in Wheatland.....37
Domestic Economy—To restore tainted Butter—Rice Apple Dumplings.....37
China Corn, and Rohan Potatoes down east.....38
Of Stock, and the manner of Feeding.....38
Who is Independent?—Important Facts—Baulky Horses—Good Sentiments.....39
Hints for the Month, to farmers.....40
Cattle and Horse Barns.....40
Gardener's works for March—Making Hot-Beds, &c.....40
Discriptive Catalogue of Turnips.....41
Giant Rhubarb—New species of white Clover.....41
Agricultural Societies, To the Farmers of New-York....42
Change of Soil effecting a change in Plants.....42
Choice of a Profession.....42
Silk Culture—Now is the time to begin.....43
The Farmer—English Hay-making and Hay-makers.....43
Improved Short Horn Bull, Sir Walter.....44
Agricultural Society and Fair.....44
Horticultural Fair and Premiums for 1840.....44
"Eaton's Botany"—"Unfrequent Ploughing—Silk publications.....44
Observations on the departing Winter.....45
Wild Rice—Duty on Silk—Maple Sugar.....45
Address of D. V. McLean before the Amer. Silk Society. 46
Allowance of Water to Horses.....47
Female Readers—Farmer's Daughters, by ANNETTE.....48
Advertisements—Prices Current, with remarks.....18

To Post Masters and Agents.

Caution.—Some of our friends send letters and papers intended for us, addressed to "the Genesee Farmer;" very naturally supposing that as there is no other paper published here of such a name, that we shall of course receive them.—Now we wish to inform them that *no communications addressed in that way are received by us.* The publisher of the late Genesee Farmer still keeps an agent here, who claims all such articles and takes them from the Post office. This perhaps will explain the reason why several letters have not reached us, of which we have had complaints. We hope all who have erred in that repect, will immediately inform us of the circumstances, and be careful hereafter to address *papers* to the "New Genesee Farmer," and *letters* to

BATEHAM & MARSHALL.

Uncurrent Money.—All western and southern money is at a discount of from ten to twenty per cent. with us; and the low price of our paper will not afford so great a sacrifice—We hope, therefore, our friends will endeavor to send bills of this, or the centre states. If they cannot get it without, we are willing they should give a premium of five or six per cent for it, at our expense. When it is necessary to send western or southern money, the bills of city banks are preferred.

Valuable Assistance.

The readers of the New Genesee Farmer will be gratified to observe the signatures of some highly respectable writers in this month's paper.' Among them we are happy to say, is DAVID THOMAS, of Cayuga county, whose writings on Agriculture and Horticulture have long been familiar to many of our readers, and have done much for the improvement of this section of country. Both he and his son, (our J. J. T.,) have been frequent correspondents, and the assistant editors of the *old* Genesee Farmer; and their united efforts cannot fail to give the *new* a high reputation for talent and usefulness. M. & B.

To Correspondents.

We again acknowledge our obligations to the friends of the cause, for the kind assistance they have rendered; and we intend to merit a continuance of their favor. We also hope that others, from whom we have not heard, will lend us their aid; so that the high reputation which the Genesee country has obtained abroad, may still be fully sustained by the undiminished talent and usefulness of its agricultural journal.

A number of communications intended for this No. were not received in time, and will appear in our next. Correspondents will oblige us by sending their communiactions as early as the middle of the month, if convenient; although brief articles may be sent as late as the 25th. *The Postage* on communications need not be paid by the writers.

We will gladly recompense our correspondents by sending papers to such of their friends as they desire should have it.

One correspondent asks, "what kind of communications are most acceptable" to us? We answer, *such as are best calculated to benefit our readers. They* are mostly farmers and their families; and whatever will be interesting and useful to them, on subjects connected with their profession, will be acceptable to us.

OUR ENCOURAGEMENT.

We are almost daily receiving from the friends of agriculture, the most flattering expressions of approval and satisfaction, respecting the appearance and character of our paper. All agree in declaring "that the New Genesee Farmer is worthy of its name, and creditable to its conductors;" and express the fullest confidence "that it will exhibit as much talent, and prove as useful as its predecessor." The approval of such friends is highly gratifying to our feelings, and stimulates us to greater efforts. The talent and reputation of the paper will depend on the character of those who contribute for its pages; and we are happy to say that the contributions which we have received more than equals our most sanguine expectations. But there is another kind of assistance indispensably necessary, for the *usefulness* of the paper to be fully established, *it must have an extensive circulation;* so that its beneficial influence may be felt and seen, in the agricultural community. And here we conceive is a duty imposed upon each and all of our readers, who profess to be friends of the cause, and wish the good of their neighbors and their country, especially is it the duty of those who wish to see the New Genesee Farmer succeed, and the reputation of the Genesee country sustained. The pecuniary embarrassments of the present time opperate severely against such an undertaking as this, and calls for more decided efforts on the part of its friends. Then there are thousands of farmers in the land who would willingly subscribe, and even of those who were readers of the old Genesee Farmer, who are not yet aware that a new one is established; or if they are, they have not seen it, and imagine it to be some "spurious" catch-penny concern, against which they have been strongly cautioned. Such men can be found all through the country, but we know not who, or where they are, and have no means of reaching them, except through the kind agency of others. We respectfully ask therefore that all who wish success to the cause, will give a little attention, and *time* if need be, to this subject, show the paper to their neighbors and acquaintances, and extend the means of our usefulness; and we pledge ourselves that nothing shall be wanting on our part to make the New Genesee Farmer, full as talented and interesting as the old.

"Number One."—Some of our friends seem to have inferred from a note in our last, that No. 1, of this paper could be no longer had. We did not intend to be so understood however, and therefore state that all new subscribers will be supplied with it. At the same time we hope all agents and postmasters will let none of that number be lost; but be careful to inform us if the subscribers have got it, and save all the duplicates.

Correction.—In the last number of the Farmer, page 28, 3d column, middle paragraph, Oliver Culver's "*Colt*" should read *Horse*—he is six years old.

Excrescences on Plum Trees.

Many years ago, perhaps thirty, we heard of an insect in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania, that was destroying the Morello cherry trees, and not unfrequently the plum trees,—by loading their branches with dark excrescences. Since that time, we have not failed to mark its progress as opportunities occurred; and from repeated observations, we arrived at the conclusion that this insect is indigenous to the mountainous regions of that state. There it appears to confine itself to the wild cherry which so much resembles the peach in its leaf; but on descending into the lower country, it finds other sorts of trees to suit its purposes; and the careless cultivator lets it work on without interruption.

The progress of this insect has been north-westerly through this country, and its advancements rather slow. It has been several years in this vicinity (perhaps 8 or 10,) and yet last summer was the first time that we observed it among our trees. During the present winter however, we have seen its work in Seneca and Ontario counties; and from the appearance of the trees, we concluded it was a stranger in those parts.—What a pity then that so destructive a creature should not be exterminated, when the work could be so easily done!

We have not seen this insect except in its larva state. On cutting into the excrescences several years ago (we believe its was summer) we found worms; but at this season, though we have examined a considerable number of proturberances, we discover nothing but empty cells. It is therefore not improbable that this moth (if it be one) has gone, deposited its eggs, and perished; and we make this suggestion for the purpose of calling the attention of others to the subject. Let the trees be carefully watched the ensuing summer, and let the excrescences be cut off and *immediately* burned, before the insect escapes.

In the mean time, the trees should be cleared of these unsightly appendages, even if there are no insects in them; and then we shall not be so likely to overlook those which may be formed next summer.

A neighbor lately told me he had cleared his trees in this manner, but was greatly discourged the next season on finding them as much infested as before.—Now his disappointment may have been owing to *not* burning branches, and thus allowing the insect to escape; or it may have previously escaped, and deposited its eggs in branches from which no excrescences at that time had arisen. If we watch them carefully however, for a year or two, such mysteries may be easily explained.

In Pennsylvania, the Morello has suffered more than any other tree; but in this quarter we have only seen them on the plum trees. In truth, the Morello is a rare tree amongst us. D. T.

Cayuga Co. 2 mo. 15, 1840.

Note.—This insect, (or as some term it, *knotty blight*) has been spreading among the plum trees in the vicinity of Rochester, for two or three years past, and has nearly or quite destroyed many fine trees: still but little notice is apparently taken of it, and nothing is done to arrest its ravages, or remedy the evil. We hope all those whose trees are effected, will at once adopt the suggestion of D. T. and cut off and burn all the branches which appear to be at all infected; and repeat the operation during the summer, as often as any marks of the enemy appear.

SCRAPS--CULTURE OF FRUIT, &C.

In the catalogue of the London Horticultural Society of 1830, are enumerated, as growing in its garden, *three thousand four hundred varieties* of hardy edible fruits, and fifty-eight varieties of nuts, exclusive of eighty-nine varieties of the fig, one hundred and eighty-two of the grape, fifty six of the pine-apple, and one hundred and thirty-one of the melon.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Farmer in 1831, says, "One of my friends has had plentiful crops of plums for *eighteen years in succession*, by keeping hogs in his fruit garden, yet trees within fifteen rods of that garden, have annually lost all their fruit by the Curculio."

A writer in the Port Carbon Gazette, some years ago, speaking of the importance of cultivating table grapes, observes, "It will be perceived that I admit of no excuse for not possessing a vine; those who have no room for a single garden bed, may have their clean brick walk under the shade of one of luxurious growth —the expense is trifling, compared with its permanent advantages. I have known a single vine, cultivated in this way, to produce in one single season, fruit which sold for more than one hundred and fifty dollars—and a neighbor of mine, who keeps a shoe store, could show on a vine, seven years old, nearly seven hundred bunches of sweet water grapes, well ripened—yet he had no room for a single garden bed, and trained his vine over a brick pavement. Some of his leisure hours were thus innocently and delightfully occupied, without any interference with his business."

The following fact in relation to a fine foreign pear, and which appears to be the case with some other varieties, should not only be well known to nurserymen, but to purchasers and cultivators. "One of our best new European Pears, the 'Duchess of Angouleme,' when grown as a dwarf [upon quince stock] produces a fine large fruit, but small and greatly inferior when grown upon a standard [or pear stock.]"—*Manning's Book of Fruits.*

Good Crops.

The following statement is from a report of the Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society, which held its meeting last autumn at Cleveland, Ohio. The account of the crops of corn, shows most clearly, that the *cheapest* way to farm is to raise large crops, and obtain as much as practicable from a given quantity of land. Who can furnish a single instance of as great a clear profit from a crop of twenty or thirty bushels to the acre, however cheaply it may have been raised?

"The following is the account of the field of corn raised by Mr. Sherman, of Mayfield, and which received the first premium. Two acres were offered.—The land was a black ash swale, without manure, planted four feet each way, labor performed as follows:—"

Ploughing two acres 2 days with team,	$4,00
Planting.....do....2 days,	1,50
Hoeing first time,...4 days,	3,00
do second time, 3 days,	2,25
do third time, 3 days,	2,25
Harvesting, ... 4 days,	3,00
Cutting & shocking, 2 days,	1,50
	$17,50

CR.

By 182 bush. 22 qts. corn, at 50 cents,	$91,00
" Corn fodder,	8,00
" 16 loads of pumpkins,	8,00
	$107,00
	17,50
Nett Profit,	$89,50

Of other crops that received premiums, was one of potatoes, 432 bushels per acre; of carrots, one at the rate of 853 bushels per acre; ruta baga, 972 bushels per acre; sugar beet, 928 bushels per acre; wheat, two crops of two acres each, at 52 and 56 bushels per acre.

Sugar Beets for Cows.

In a late number of the American Farmer, is a letter from Homer Enchus, dated "Edgmont, Nov. 28, 1839," from which the following is an extract. The writer does not state the extent of his crop of beets, but gives *forty tons* to the acre, as the rate of product of a part of his crop. The whole product was 900 bushels.

"The *tops* of my beets lasted my cows about three weeks, feeding them well once a day. The first week of our feeding them increased the quantity of butter nine pounds, and continued the same quantity for the two succeeding weeks, which, at the decline of the season, is a great consideration, when we take into account that a stock of 25 cows, decline in the fall of the year from 8 to 10 pounds a week.

"Before they had the tops of the beets, they were down to 55 pounds, at the last churning; the week following, when they had the tops they were up to 64 pounds, and the butter was of a superior quality, both for color and flavor. The week after they got no tops, their produce was 51 pounds; and the week following it was 41 pounds; and this week it is 28 pounds."

Bad Water in our Wells.

We recently met with a case where the water in a newly dug well was excellent, until a few days after stoning it, when it became offensive in odor, and unfit for use, and continued to become worse, until no domestic animal, however thirsty, would touch it. It was suggested that this was caused by the water dissolving certain impurities in the stone, and that therefore cleaning the well after these had become dissolved would remove the evil. Accordingly, in a few weeks, the water was all drawn from the well; the next which ran in was consequently much better; a further improvement followed the second cleaning; and after the third the water was quite sweet and good.

In some regions of country, as in the neighborhood of fetid limestone, it is necessary to select the stone used in walling the well, choosing those which contain no soluble parts, as, for instance, granite and sandstone. It is probable that stones containing iron pyrites, by decomposing the water and causing the evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen, may add very much to the offensive qualities of water.

A knowledge of the experiment related above, may render the water of many wells good, which are now considered of no value and are abandoned.

The Culture of Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet, for Stock.

BY WM. GARBUTT, OF WHEATLAND.

(Continued from page 20.)

After Culture--Hoeing, Thinning, Transplanting, &c.

The seed does not vegetate very quickly, and if the weather is cold, it will be several weeks after sowing, before the plants are all fairly visible. In most cases, two or three plants will come up from one seed or capsule; and as soon as they are all plainly visible, I go over them and pull out the extra plants, leaving only one in a place, about two inches apart. If this is not done early, and they are allowed to grow together until they are of any considerable size, they retard each other's growth, and cannot be separated without injury. If young weeds have sprung up, they should be destroyed by a light hoeing at the time of the first thinning. In about two weeks, or as soon as the plants begin to acquire some strength, and weeds begin to appear, I go over them again with the hoe, and at this time pull out about half of the plants, leaving them four inches apart. I also go through between the rows with a horse and shovel-plough, (a common small plough or a narrow cultivator will answer,) in order to stir the earth and keep it loose, as well as to assist in hoeing and killing weeds.

If any vacancies occur in the rows, they may be filled by transplanting; observing to take the plants up without injuring the roots, and set them straight and firmly in the ground. I have sometimes transplanted large numbers, but they seldom do as well as those which grow where sown. The young plants are not very liable to be destroyed by insects. Mine are never injured by the fly or any insect, except the black grub, or cut worm, which sometimes thins them out for me not quite to my liking, and I have to fill up the vacancies by transplanting.

As soon as the plants acquire sufficient size, we begin to use them as greens for the table, thinning them out of the rows as desired. They are much esteemed for this purpose by my family and hired men, and during harvest we use large quantities of them with great advantage and satisfaction. The roots are very good for the table when young, but they become rather coarse as they grow old.

Reserving a sufficient quantity for table use, the remainder of the plants should be thinned out at the third time hoeing, to the distance of ten or twelve inches apart. Care should be taken to keep the ground free from weeds; and if the soil is heavy and inclined to become hard, it should be frequently stirred by going through with a horse and plough, or cultivator. This is particularly necessary after rains, before the ground becomes dry. I consider frequent hoeing and stirring the soil, with liberal manuring, the great requisites of successful beet culture. Some persons may suppose, from reading these directions, that the culture of this crop is laborious and difficult; but such is not the case; at any rate I do not know of any crop which better repays for the labor bestowed on it than this. The quantity and value of the produce is so great, in comparison with the amount of land and labor required, that he who neglects, or only half cultivates this crop, in my opinion, practices very poor economy.

Harvesting and Preserving the Crop.

Slight early frosts do not injure this crop, the harvesting may therefore be deferred until severe frosts are expected, which is usually about the middle or latter part of October. Some persons have recommended stripping off the leaves and feeding them to cows, &c. before the time of harvesting. But I consider this practice decidedly injurious, as it not only stops the growth of the roots, but exposes them to injury from frost. If any are wanted for feeding before they have done growing, the best way is to pull them out where they stand too thick; or, if their growth is completed, they may be pulled up clean where most convenient.

My manner of harvesting is as follows:—I pull up four or five rows and throw them together in one row; then go between with a wagon and load them on to it, and draw them to the barn, where the tops are cut off, and the roots put into the cellar under the barn. I consider the tops of great value for feeding cows and other cattle; and if thrown into a shed or barn they will keep good for feeding several weeks. Those who have no proper cellars, may preserve the roots in pits in the field. They are not as liable to injure by heating as turnips or carrots, and if too large a quantity are not put in one heap, they will be in no danger from this source. The best way to bury all such roots, is to make the pit long and narrow, and pile the roots up pretty high. Beets are not so easily injured by freezing as potatoes, and need not be covered more than about half as deeply with earth. The end of the pit may be closed with a few bundles of straw, so as to have easy access to the roots when desired.

Amount of Produce, Feeding, &c.

Not having taken particular pains to weigh or measure my crops, I cannot say exactly what the amount of produce is per acre. But judging from the number and weight of the loads, and the space which the roots

occupy, I should think that I obtained upon an average, about twenty-five tons from an acre. I this year raised three acres, and harvested one hundred and two large loads of about a ton weight; one fifth of which we calculated for tops.

I feed the roots to all kinds of farm stock, except horses. For milch cows, fatting cattle, hogs and sheep, I find them of great advantage. Some animals will not eat them freely at first, but they soon learn to eat them readily. I let them first get well hungry, then cut a few roots and sprinkle on them a little bran and salt. My horses alone do not seem to fancy them. They prefer carrots instead, and if worked hard, want a few oats in the bargain. I feed my milch cows half a bushel of mangel wurtzel each per day, with hay. They keep in good condition, and give milk freely all the winter. Fatting cattle require a bushel or over per day. They thrive and fatten finely on them.—For working oxen I think they are superior to any other food, especially when worked hard in the spring, and during hot weather in summer; as they will do more work, and bear heat better than with any other food. (The roots can be kept through the summer if desired.) I keep my store hogs on them almost exclusively during the winter, and they thrive admirably. With the addition of a little corn, hogs fed on these roots will fatten rapidly and make good pork. Sheep also do extremely well on them; and they are superior to all other food for feeding ewes at lambing time in the spring. I keep 130 ewes, and find them greatly benefitted by this practice. For sheep and hogs it is not necessary to cut the roots, but for cattle I cut them to pieces with an axe or spade. A proper machine for the purpose would be some advantage.

I use very little hay, as my sheep and young cattle are fed only straw with the roots. They eat the straw readily without cutting, and keep in good condition.—Thus by raising only two or three acres of these roots, I can devote nearly my whole farm to grain, and at the same time keep a large amount of stock, with good profit.

Wheatland, Monroe co., N. Y.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

FARM STOCK--NO. 2.

Messrs. Editors,—Not having exhausted the subject, I again take my pen. It is a subject fraught with many pleasant reflections, and one that ought to require the attention of every farmer in the country, but has been very much neglected in Western New York. Those who have the management of farm stock, ought to have their minds continually upon them, in the winter season, and see that they are well provided with good shelters. Some suppose that milch cows will do better without being stabled; but they are, in my opinion, in a great error, because it is very evident that milch cows require more than usual care, if we expect to reap much benefit from them. We cannot expect a cow will give a very great quantity of milk, without we mess her with turnips or sugar beets, at least twice a day, untill grass comes; and a plenty of good hay. If it were convenient for a farmer, it would be far better to stable all of his domestic animals (save the sheep) in the winter, as he would save a great deal of fodder, and have all of his cattle in a thriving condition in the spring. But the fact is, many think it too much trouble to go to the expense of building stables, for the protection of their animals; and, therefore, had rather see their cattle exposed, at the north-west corner of their barns, almost frozen, than to lay out a little expense, and have them comfortable. Many think to save labor, but it requires as much, if not more, to winter a lot of cattle out in the storms, as to keep them in stables, where they will be comfortable. I say, for one, and that truly, that it will not cost more than two-thirds the labor and expense, to winter all domestic animals with protection, than it does exposed to the cold and bleak winds of our variable climate. A great many farmers, who are in the habit of raising fine horses, are very careful that they are well fed, and have warm and comfortable stables, but think their cows and sheep can do well enough, without any thing to shield them from the chilling winds of winter; and thus are permitted to remain five or six months. In this way, we cannot expect to see good cattle, because it will require all summer to recover. But if domestic animals are kept in good condition through the winter, and in good heart in the spring, it will not require much attention through the summer, to have them thrive and grow into money very fast; and amply repay the husbandman for his kind services.

In Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry, page 286, he thus describes the buildings in which domestic animals can be healthy: "That the habitations of domestic animals may be healthful, it is necessary that they be spacious enough, not only to allow free respiration, but to permit the inhabitants to assume all the positions natural to them. It is likewise necessary they should be ventilated; this may be done by means of windows or doors placed on opposite sides, so as to form a thorough draught of air; through these, respirable air will be constantly brought in, and the pernicious exhalations as constantly carried off."

If all farmers would adopt the above method, there would be but little complaint, in our country, about cattle. But rather than do this, the fact is, they want to be sleigh-riding, and leaving the management of their stock in the hands of those who care but little about them.

Cattle ought to be supplied with a plenty of pure water in winter; and if they do not have it, they will run down hill. They need more water in winter than they do in the summer, because their food is very dry, and therefore causes great thirst; and if that cannot be quenched, they will greatly suffer. There are many farmers in this section, who are not supplied with running brooks; therefore they are under the necessity of digging wells to supply their stock with water. If a farmer is compelled to dig for water, it is highly important that he should select the most convenient place, which, in my opinion, would be in the barn yards, and thus save the cattle from going to and fro through the mud to obtain it. One great thing, in my opinion, that causes the hoof ail to be so prevalent among our horned cattle, is their going a half or three quarters of a mile to get water, getting their feet into the mud and water, and thereby they are frozen, which, in my opinion, is the only cause of the hoof ail.

The winter food for domestic animals is an article of importance, both on account of the quantity required and the value. There is scarcely any place where good hay will not, at some season of the year, bring several dollars a ton. Every means, therefore, by which it may be saved, or the nutriment it contains applied to the best effect, should claim special attention. It has been asserted that by cutting all kinds of fodder before feeding to cattle, at least, in my opinion, one half is saved; but supposing it saves one-third, it is very evident it would, in a few years, amount to no small sum, where there are a considerable number of animals wintered. The labor in cutting fodder for a lot of cattle, to be sure, is something, but it is nothing, when we can have a good straw cutting machine for the purpose. Among the best now in use, is Green's patent. It does the work exceedingly well, although it is turned by hand; however, one man is entirely sufficient to turn it, and cut all the fodder that another can put in, working with activity too, and having the hay or straw close by. Two bushels of fodder can be cut in a minute, though sometimes it requires to be cut over twice to make it fine enough for use. The expense of cutting fodder is very small, and if driven by horse power would be trifles. All our coarse fodder might be saved, especially our corn stalks, (which very often are entirely wasted,) by cutting them up in a straw-cutter, and mixing a very small quantity of meal with them. Yet, notwithstanding all this, what a vast majority pursue the old wasteful course of foddering about stacks, and throwing their fodder into the mud, to be trodden under foot and wasted. If a famer wishes to prosper in his pursuit, he must, of course, have a great deal of care upon his mind, and see that his cattle and sheep are well taken care of; and a good supply of food, as often as twice or thrice a day, given them.

Some suppose that swine can provide for themselves in winter, only let them have free access to an orchard, where, perhaps, a very few apples were left at the time of gathering, in autumn. But it would be altogether impossible for farmers to winter swine so in this country, (where the snows fall so very deep,) if they did have a free access to an orchard—I care not how plentifully the apples are, or how ample the orchard—they would, in my estimation, come out, as the old saying is, at the little end of the horn in the spring. Swine need a warm and comfortable place in winter, and then a very small amount of food will keep them in a good condition through the winter; and when spring arrives they will look fine, and therefore thrive much faster than those that are wintered out in the cold and stormy weather, with twice the quantity of food given them. Therefore a neat is gained by having warm and comfortable places for the protection of swine, through the inclemencies of our winter seasons.

Enough has already been said to convince the farming community, that the protection of their domestic animals, in the winter, is one great thing that will, in the end, conduce to their prosperity in future years.

Respectfully yours, W. S. T.

South Venice, January 16, 1840.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In the retrospect of the past, we find that agriculture has received a greater impulse during the last twenty years than in double or treble that period previously,—that during this space of time, scientific knowledge and enlightened education have been brought to bear upon the subject, and in putting theory into practice, the narrow prejudices contracted by the world at large, have been thrown aside. Science has clearly demonstrated that in this pursuit there is an ample field for the exercise of the clearest faculties, and the deepest scientific researches, calculated to afford enjoyment to those engaged in it, and fully reimburse their expenditures.

This march of improvement is not stayed,—happily we may safely assert, that at no point of time was it more in the full tide of progress than at the present, and no limits can be set to its advancement. To quicken it, our farmers themselves must lay hold of the matter; they should individually feel that a portion of this work is assigned them—that they are called upon as integrant parts of a great community, to further its interests, by the means which they severally have at command,—they should be willing, impartially, and unbiassed by old prejudices, to canvass all their actions, and bring them to the test of reason.—They should not suppose that in any one particular they have reached to ultimate perfection, but keep this always in view as the point to arrive at.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

Bee Moth.

Mr. James Thatcher, author of the "American Orchardist," &c. &c., in a communication to the New England Farmer, says, "I will embrace this opportunity to communicate, for the benefit of the cultivator, what I believe to be an infallible remedy against the bee moth, which has proved so destructive to bees throughout our country of late years. The remedy is simple and easily applied. It consists merely in covering the floor board on which the hive stands, with common earth, about an inch thick. A hive set on earth will never be infested with worms, for the bee moth will not deposite her eggs where the earth will come in contact. She naturally resorts to a dry board as her element. The remedy has been employed by a number of persons in this vicinity for several years, with the most complete success."

For the New Genesee Farmer.

On the different varieties of Grass and Clover.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Believing that a mutual interchange of our opinions, through the medium of the New Genesee Farmer, is of great advantage to us farmers, I will offer a few remarks on the different kinds of grass and clover used for hay or pasture in this section.

Red and white clover, timothy or herds grass, red top and June grass, are the principal kinds known or used by farmers in Western New York.

June Grass, (Agrostis vulgaris,) is considered much more injurious than beneficial. It is never sown by farmers, but it seeds and spreads itself so abundantly, that it appears to spring up spontaneously in most of our cultivated fields. It yields but very little pasture, and is worth nothing for hay. It is difficult to eradicate, and is very injurious to cultivated crops. In short, it annoys the cultivator and injures the land, without yielding any profit in return; and it would be well for Western New York if it was wholly exterminated.

Red Top, (Agrostis stricta,) is sown to some extent in this section, particularly on moist soils, for which it is better adapted than timothy. It produces plentiful crops of hay on such lands, but is of little worth for pasture. I do not think the hay contains much nutriment, although some intelligent farmers think differently. Sheep can scarcely live on it, and cattle and horses do not thrive well though fed on it plentifully. It also impoverishes the soil and is difficult to eradicate, consequently it is injurious to grain-raising farmers.

Timothy or Herds Grass, (Phleum pratense.) This is a most valuable grass for hay or pasture; and on good soil it yields heavy burdens. When intended for pasture, it always should be sown with white clover, as the two together make the best and most nutritious pasture. They do not impoverish the soil unless when suffered to remain too long without ploughing, as is frequently the case.

White Clover I consider more nutritious than any other kind. It is very valuable for pasture, especially when intended to remain long down. If the bottom be smooth so as to cut it close to the ground, it yields tolerable burdens of hay; but, as before stated, its chief excellence is for pasture, and it ought always to be sown with timothy. White clover springs up so spontaneously in most of our lands, that it is seldom sown by farmers in this section—although I believe it would be of great advantage to the farmer; as it would then start with the timothy, and while the ground is fresh and in order. It is easily eradicated, and it cleanses and enriches the soil, so that I consider it of great advantage to the farmer.

Red Clover.—This is by far the most valuable to wheat growing farmers, and cannot be too much cultivated. It cleanses and enriches the land, and is, in reality, the great renovator of our wheat soils. Owing to its more rapid and succulent growth, it is not so nutritious for pasture as the white clover; but what it lacks in quality, it more than makes up in quantity. It yields an abundant crop of hay which is very good for sheep and cattle. Horses are also fond of it, and it is very good for them if it is preserved free from must or dust, which is rather difficult to be done.

There are two, and some say three, varieties of red clover, the Small, the Medium, and the Large. Farmers are not all agreed as to the relative value of the different kinds, particularly for hay. I prefer the large kind for all purposes, especially on a hard dry soil. It is more luxuriant and productive, and more cleansing and fertilizing to the soil; and, owing to its stronger and deeper roots, it is less liable to suffer from frost or drought. When red clover is intended to remain for hay more than one year, timothy should be sown with it. The large clover and timothy come to maturity at about the same time, so that the full benefit can be obtained from both. When the large clover is intended for mowing, it should be pastured awhile in the spring, so as to reduce its growth and prevent its lodging. It may be pastured till midsummer; and it will afterwards yield as much hay as the small kind. I find this early feeding of much advantage to me, especially when I have a large flock of sheep. I frequently pasture my clover meadows until the 20th of June; and this past season I pastured one piece until the first of July, and mowed it after harvest, and it then yielded me full a ton and a half to the acre. If the land is poor, and the season dry, it will not answer to pasture so late, nor will it do so well with the small kind as the large. The small kind should be mowed early, and it may be cut a second time in October, or it will afford good pasture in autumn. This is an advantage to those who have time to make hay before harvest. Those who want much clover hay, will do best to sow both varieties, as the difference in time of maturing allows a longer time for cutting and securing the hay which is a great advantage, as it is very essential that all clover should be cut when in full bloom, or as nearly so as possible. WM. GARBUTT.

Wheatland, Feb. 22d., 1840.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Being a reader of the old Genesee Farmer, and perceiving the establishment of the New, I thought I would give my opinion on the best way of *improving new farms*, especially on a thin and clayey soil. They should always be seeded down at the first or second crops with clover, where intended for ploughing; but with clover and timothy, when for meadow. Clover is much more easily subdued with the plough than timothy, especially if such land is wet. Many think if they lay their land to clover, they will reap but little benefit from it: but they are under a mistake. Let them stock with cows; and see the profit when one cow can summer on an acre of grass, and winter on another. If rightly managed, at a low calculation, she will make 150 lbs. of butter in a season, besides raising a calf, (by feeding sour and buttermilk after two months, and grass,) and will make 100 lbs. of pork by feeding a pig.

Butter, at 15 cents per pound,	$22,50
Calf, in autumn,	5,00
Pork, six cents per pound,	6,00
	$33,50

Some may inquire, where is the pay for the labor? I consider every industrious man or woman must use the means for every thing they obtain. Raising wheat is not done without labor; and on lands of this sort, the second or third crop will not average more than from six to ten bushels per acre, besides reducing your land; and in a few years you will be obliged to stock down, or lose the benefit of your land and labor entirely; when by stocking down while your land is good, you are giving time for the roots to rot, so that you may afterwards plough it with greater ease, and by the abundant product you will find yourself richly rewarded for your labor.

I give my opinion on this subject from my own experience. It is about twelve years since I first commenced farming in the woods. I thought at first I must continue ploughing year after year, till I found that raising grain was not what it was "cracked up to be." I thought clover seed so high I could not afford to purchase it; but I found I lost a great deal of time and labor, and that it is not wise to starve our land to make it profitable. Clover should be sown after every third crop, and always after oats, if possible, for there is no crop that reduces our land so much as oats. By clovering and keeping stock, land of this kind is fitted for all kinds of crops, and for heavy crops of wheat, which exceeds in quality that raised on flat land. I still see the old practice among farmers, "no plaster, no clover, no grain, no stock"—they cannot *afford* to purchase the materials, their farms will not afford them—well, if they do not commence, they never will be able to obtain them by farming. F. C.

Tompkins co., 1840.

Agricultural Chemistry.

We offer our best thanks to the Editor of the Farmers' Register, (Petersburg, Va.,) for his valuable presents; but at this time would especially notice as one among them, a new and correct edition, in pamphlet form, of Sir Humphrey Davy's "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry," published by our respected correspondent. It is a very important work, and ought to be in the library of every scientific farmer.

From an advertisement on the first page, it appears that this is an exact re-print of the last London edition, copied from that of 1827, which had received the latest alteration and improvements of its illustrious author, after fourteen years observation and discovery since its first publication; and at a later period, notes were added by his brother Dr. John Davy, yet it is remarkable, that all the American editions preceding this, were copied from the early and imperfect edition of 1813.

In this number of our paper, we shall only give two extracts, but if we find room hereafter, we may be more liberal.

The most nutritive Compounds in Vegetables.

"The most nutritive, is gluten, which approaches nearest in its nature to animal matter, and which is the substance that gives to wheat its superiority to other grain. The next in order as to nourishing power, is oil; then sugar; then farina; and last of all gelatinous and extractive matters."

The best time to apply Manures.

"There has been no question on which more difference of opinion has existed, than that of the state in which manure ought to be ploughed into the land; whether recent, or when it has gone through the process of fermentation; and this question is still a subject of discussion. But whoever will refer to the simplest principles of chemistry, cannot entertain a doubt on the subject. As soon as dung begins to decompose, it throws off its volatile parts, which are the most valuable and the most efficient. *Dung which has fermented, so as to become a mere soft cohesive mass, has generally lost from one third to one half of its most useful constituent elements;* and that it may exert its full action upon the plant, and lose none of its nutritive powers, it should evidently be applied much sooner, and long before decomposition has arrived at its ultimate results."

This edition is large octavo, about 120 closely printed pages of two columns, (7½ sheets) price 75 cents single; but five dollars will pay for eight copies. It is *not* sent to the booksellers to be sold; but those who have friends in congress may obtain it free of postage, perhaps, after they adjourn next spring. T.

Siberian Bald Spring Wheat.

This variety of wheat was introduced into this section from St. Lawrence co., two years ago, and sold at the Rochester Seed Store. It was stated last year, that a farmer in the town of Wheatland had tested this, together with several other kinds of spring wheat, and it proved superior to them all. The experiments of the past season, although an unfavorable one, fully establish the superiority of this variety over all other spring wheat, not excepting the celebrated Italian. The following account of a crop raised on a farm owned by Mr. Gay, in the town of Gates, near this city, is to the point.

The land was three acres of good sandy loam, on which corn had been raised the year previous. The seed was sown the last week in April, at the rate of a bushel and a half to the acre. It grew very strong and handsome, was but little injured by rust, and did not lodge except in some places where the ground was rather too wet, and would have turned out a very fair sample, but the worm attacked a large part of the

heads, and destroyed some of the kernels and caused others to shrink. Still the produce was extraordinary, and superior to most crops of winter wheat. A neighbor offered to cut and thrash an acre of the best of it, and take for his pay all that it produced over forty bushels. Only a small part of the crop has been thrashed out, and consequently the exact amount of the produce cannot be ascertained. The sheaves were counted when harvested, and their number was 1600. On thrashing a part of them, without selecting, they are found to yield at the rate of a bushel to 14 sheaves. According to this ratio, the three acres will yield 114 bushels, or nearly 35 to the acre.

A field of the *Italian* wheat, raised on an adjoining farm, was so smutty and shrunk as to be not worth the thrashing, while this Siberian wheat is pure and handsome, and not a particle of smut can be found in it. The millers offer to give within 6 cents per bushel as much for it as they do for common wheat.

A sample of this wheat, in the straw, together with the clear grain, can be seen at the Rochester Seed Store and Agricultural Repository. B.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Borrowing and Lending.

"From him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away."—Mat. V. 42.

Messrs. Editors.—That "it takes all sorts of folks to make a world," is a true maxim: and hence we see the use of such a being as "Splitlog," the writer of the matchless article in your last paper.

Why, for all the world he reminds me of the well-meaning woman, who, after living to a good old age by borrowing every thing she used, at length bought a "*brand new*" pail. "Now," said she, "I mean to be as obliging and neighborly as any other person; but a Pail *I will neither borrow nor lend.*"

Now, "Splitlog" has no doubt been, as he says, never "a disobliging, cross-grained fellow," but, on the contrary, "a good-natured man, and willing to oblige:" i. e. he, like the good old woman, was always willing to lend any thing and every thing which he *did not possess;* but prosperity has probably turned his brain:—alas! how few of us can bear what we all sigh for as a blessing.—He is now enabled to substitute the pronoun "*my*" for "*your;*" and in musical and sonorous strains, he forthwith cries "avaunt! nor presume to meddle with *my* scythe, *my* rake, *my* flail, *my* brake, *my* axe, *my* hoe, *my* plough, *my* crow.—He moreover, "sets up his Ebenezer," puts on his "grit and resolution," declares he "will not be pestered as he has been for a series of years;" he forthwith mounts his "Rozinante" and repairs to "*the city,*" to purchase something which he can have the pleasure of calling "*my* beetle."

But alas! in the city his good fortune deserts him. He is evidently "not at home" in the beetle line. He "enquires at the several establishments" without success. He "whews" and "trudges away" from place to place;—whether he inquired at the banks or insurance offices,—the upholsters or the milliners, he does not say. Poor man! his mind was too expansive;—he looked too far off. Indeed, were it not for St. Paul's famous charity chapter, I should be almost tempted to insinuate that he possibly might have found the article he so much desired, where the man found his spectacles after so long looking for them whilst they were on his forehead. At length, however, he succeeds in finding "a miserable flimsy affair," an "ill-shapen smasher, as long as a horse's head;" which, notwitstanding its ugliness, he makes sure of; for it is "called a beetle," and he is thereby enabled to say "hands off from *my* beetle and wedges."

Pardon me, Messrs. Editors, for permitting such a compound of egotism and selfishness to keep me so long from saying, (what I designed to say on taking up my pen,) that *no man can live* in society *without borrowing and lending.* I never heard of but one creature who was rash enough to undertake it, and he did "not live out half his days." If "Splitlog" is really about to embark in the experiment, I would suggest that he should—for his own convenience, as well as the benefit of society—together with his beetle and all and singular his goods and chattels, as by him particularly set forth and enumerated—be consigned to some desolate island, where he can be "monarch of all he surveys."

Contending, as I do, that every *member of society* must, from his own nature, and the universal law of custom, both borrow and lend, I had proposed in my mind to submit, with deference, to the consideration of your readers, a few plain, practical rules for neighborhood intercourse in the mutual interchanging of friendly offices in general; but, as you and your readers prefer short articles to long ones, these must be reserved for your next paper. C****.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Importance of a Newspaper.

Messrs. Editors—In former and better times I was, in connection with one of my neighbors, for several years, in the practice of selecting, in the summer or fall, a choice lot of wethers, and feeding them through the winter for the spring market.

In doing this we found it both convenient and profitable to purchase beyond our own wants, with a view to sell to drovers or feeders who had not time and patience to collect for themselves

Finding ourselves one year, late in the fall, with twice as many sheep on hand as we could conveniently winter, we *advertised* the balance in the village paper. The same day on which the advertisement was published we were called upon by a feeder from Massachusetts, who, before he went to bed, closed a bargain for above 300 sheep, at a price which gave us a *clear* profit of about 60 cents per head. He then asked if we knew of any more such sheep for sale, saying he wanted about 500 in all. We told him our neighbor across the way had some, to whom we introduced him the next morning. Here he purchased 200 more, and was ready to start home before noon.

Before he left, he told us he had, in company with his brother, (who resided in this county,) spent a whole fortnight riding round the country enquiring for sheep, without being able to suite themselves in a single purchase. That they had indeed abandoned their undertaking, and set their faces towards home; but on stopping at a tavern in the village for refreshments, he observed on the table the picture of a sheep in a neswpaper. He took up the paper, and on reading our advertisement, wet from the press, they started to see our sheep. "And now," said he, "within less than 24 hours, I have completed my purchase. You have no doubt sold at a profit. I, on my part, am well pleased with my trade. These sheep will be worth, when I get them home, 75 cents per head more than cost and charges. Hence you see the *importance of a newspaper.*" C****.

Ontario co., Feb. 1840.

Rohan Potatoes in Wheatland.

Messrs. Editors—As I do not think the subject has become exhausted, I will venture to give your readers a few words on the *prolific* theme of *Rohan Potatoes.*

In your last paper I noticed the remarkable success of Mr. John North, with his peck of Rohans. I say *remarkable,* not because I considered the quantity he produced as very extraordinary, (although it was a good yield,) but because I think he had remarkable success in making sale of them. I have known some experiments made during the past year which in quantity of produce are equal if not superior to that of Mr. North. I let one man have half a peck last spring, and he raised from them 18½ bushels. Another man had less than half a peck, or what he called three quarts, and he raised 14½ bushels. Another I let have one peck, from which he gave a friend four potatoes, and then raised from the remainder, 26½ bushels. And if the four given away, yielded as well as some that I planted, the whole peck would have produced 32 bushels. Another neighbor planted fifty hills, three eyes in a hill, and dug from them ten bushels. Some of the largest weighed three pounds each, and seven weighed twenty pounds. The land on which these crops were raised, is what is called "oak openings," and not of the richest kind for potatoes. A farmer in the town of Chili, who planted a few of these potatoes last spring, informs me that he is fully convinced that he can raise one thousand bushel from an acre; and intends to make the trial next summer.

Every man to whom I sold these potatoes last year, as far as I have heard from them, is well satisfied with his crop, and some have made very handsome profits from them. I do not know of any one except John North, however, who has asked or expected six or eight dollars per bushel for them this season. I think, with respect to profit, his crop was one of extraordinary merit; and I should be glad if he would inform us of the manner in which he disposed of them to so good advantage. I advertised mine last fall for sale at $2 per bushel, and have sold a good quantity at that price; yet I have a good supply left for those who desire them.

I am fully convinced that this potatoe needs only to become known, to be approved and extensively cultivated. The small quantity of seed which is required for an acre, (four or five bushels only,) and their unparalleled productiveness, certainly gives them a decided preference over all others. Then their large size and compact manner of growth, renders them much easier to dig than other kinds. Add to this their fine quality, either for the table or for feeding stock, (which is admitted by all who have tasted them,) and it is safe to predict that this root will, in a short time, be more generally cultivated by farmers than any other kind. R. Harmon, Jr.

Wheatland, Monroe co., Feb. 20, 1840.

Domestic Economy.

Restoring Sweetness to Tainted Butter.

Messrs. Editors—I am not able to answer the inquiry of your correspondent respecting the taste of turnips in milk, as I have had no experience on that subject; but the following simple method of restoring rancid or over salted butter, I have practised with success, and it may be of value to some of your readers.

Cut or break the butter into very small pieces; or, what is better, force it through a coarse wire sieve, so as to make it small as possible. Then put it into a churn with a sufficient quantity of new milk to swim it, and churn it well; then take it out and work it thoroughly to free it from the milk, adding a little salt if necessary, and it will hardly be distinguished from entirely new butter. Annette.

To make Rice Apple Dumplings.

Boil the rice ten minutes; then let it drain thoroughly.—Pare and quarter as many good apples as you want dumplings; then take as many small cloths, and put a portion of the rice, enclosing an apple into each—tie rather loosely, and boil three quarters of an hour. Serve with butter and sugar as usual. If you do not believe this is good, *try it.* Annette.

SEED STORE CATALOGUE.

The new catalogue of seeds for sale at the Rochester Seed Store, is sent as an "Extra" with this No. of the Farmer, to each of the subscribers. It contains many new and rare kinds of seeds; and any of the agents or correspondents who have assisted the New Genesee Farmer, may obtain, gratis, any kinds which they wish to try by way of experiment. Persons writing from a distance will please name the kinds they desire, and the manner in which they can be sent.

M. B. B.

From the Maine Farmer.

China Corn and Rohan Potatoes, down East.

Dear Doctor—I see that numerous of your correspondents manifest a peculiar affection for Grant Thorburn and his "China Fall Prolific Tree Corn." Indeed they seem to regard it as the most "magnificent humbug" of the nineteenth century. If the old "Seedsman" believes that it is better to be infamous than non-famous, his present position must give him great joy. I have no doubt that he feels in his pockets all the triumph which his experiment on popular credulity gave him.

Why should the people so abuse *him*, when they pay daily to be hoaxed, and the intention of the hoax is declared in advance? Why should Grant Thorburn shine out in such deceptive splendor from amid the petty luminaries which twinkle in the world's firmament?

I have had some experience in this China Corn—that is, I have been made the repository of other people's experience, and will, with your favor, bestow a little of it upon your readers.

The farmers on Saco River are good corn growers. They were among the first to *bite* at the China Tree Corn. A friend of mine who cultivated a garden patch—purchased, last year, in Hallowell, at the rate of a cent a kernel. He, of course, believed that he had got his money's worth—and I think now, is gratified that he did not get more for his money—for more would have been a misfortune. He got just enough for his money to test the cheat, and I *guess* was fully satisfied on that head with his bargain. I used frefrequently to visit his garden for the purpose of watching its growth and dovelopment. I saw, first the "blade, then the ear," but never was my sight blessed with the full-ripe corn upon the ear. My friend was proud of his rod of corn, though it was only a rod in pickle, and used to expatiate upon its luxurious growth in glowing terms. Nature proceeded in this way until the ear began to form. This did not appear, as was confidently expected, upon the ends of the promised branches, but grew close upon the main stalk, and stuck close to its side, as a man's rib. This opened his eyes to the deception which he had purchased, and paid for. In addition to this, it was plainly evident that Jack Frost would do the harvesting. Then it was that the tide turned, and I was requested to blow up the China Tree Corn in the newspapers. It was, however, too late, for it had blown up of itself. Almost all our farmers on the Saco got more or less of this corn. One man purchased five dollars worth, and gave up to it almost all the land he had intended for his corn crop—others purchased and distributed in small parcels of a dozen kernels to 'the neighborhood.' The determination seemed to be that this blessing should be as widely diffused as possible. It was early a marvel to me how there could be such an abundance of this new variety the "first year." Joseph's Egyptian granary, which contained a seven year's supply, could hardly have answered the drain which was made upon the little Long Island patch. It seemed to realize anew in a more remarkable manner than the poor widow's oil-cruise—for the more there was sold, the more there remained to sell. It multiplied, though it has failed to replenish itself from the earth in our region.

The Tree Corn was the butt of much merriment, and the wags found it more *fruitful*, for their purposes, than it was recommended. To them it yielded more than a hundred fold. It was truly "prolific" in causing fun and humor. During the latter portion of the summer, it was at all times a standing joke of "the tallest kind." One man declared that if his had turned 'tother way, it would, in the course of the summer, havel gone down to China. On one man's land it "turned out a hoax," while his next neighbor's patch did'nt "turn out at all," and in the garden of gardens, the pride of the village, it "turned out tall." Our man was complimented on the luxuriant growth of his *sap*-lings—and generous offers were made to secure *stumpage*. Another was asked whether his *tree*-corn would *survey* or *measure* to the best advantage. It was recommended to the Pigwacket farmers as the best corn for them, as they could "tree bears" on it. Time, space, and patience would fail me to record even a moiety of the jokes which were coined on this matter. They are, however, worthy the attention of some modern Joe Miller, and deserve to be *corned* down for preservation and use.

The corn-planters were variously affected, as their dispositions were various. Many laughed, while the more testy, when reminded of their crop expectations would, like Commodore Trunnion, let off an oath to ruffle the current of their speech. Some were for running Grant Thorburn "up a tree" higher than that of Haman. Indeed could the old man have heard a few of the many maledictions poured out upon him, he would have begged a "Tyburn Tippet" and permission to do his own hanging—and perhaps, in mercy, Grant's petition for this purpose would have been *granted* him, and care taken that he should have perfected his own execution.

There were others who practised upon the poet's maxim:

> "Mirth always should good fortune meet,
> And render e'en disaster sweet."

These were willing, as a return for Grant's benevolent enterprise, that he should be *granted* titles from all the crops, on condition that he would gather them himself.

In this way matters proceeded until Jack Frost took the crop into his own hands—and he at once *cropt* short its existence. Early one October morning he whispered something in its *ear* that chilled its very life blood to freezing, and curdled the sweet milk of kindness which nurtured its bosom. Then those who speculated on the "rise of stalks" during the summer, began to count the loss occasioned by their anticipated *fall*, in autumn. If the corn did not ripen—there was much ripe humour expended on it. If it did not get dry to cut up—there were the more jokes "cut and dried" and traced up on its account—on Saco-River the last was emphatically a "Tall-corn" year. This corn was all and more, than it was "cracked up to be."

Then there were Rohan potatoes. But these were no hoax. They were planted in little patches about our "diggins" and in the end dug well. "Look here Tom," said a friend of mine, as he exhumed a gigantic Rohan from the earth—"Dont that make your Irish mouth water?" I was fain to confess that made into Irish Whiskey, and smacked off with the smoke of the peat fire, it would smack right well—and even if he would get a good bake on it, I promised not to be mealy mouthed about buttering and eating it. The way the little potatoe hills clapped their hands for joy, was mirth inspiring, truly. The murphies were "good nice big 'uns," and a good many of 'em in a hill.

But I have exceeded by far the limit which I proposed myself, and will stop here, for fear I shall get off my sheet and not get into yours.

Yours truly, Salathiel.

From the Albany Cultivator.

Of Stock, and the Manner of Feeding.

I have learned that a good cow, in good condition, will more readily sell for forty dollars, than a poor cow, in low flesh, will bring twenty dollars. A good cow, well fed, is more profitable than two poor ones. Hence the importance of keeping such stock as will pay well for first rate keep. We are too careless on this subject. A great proportion of the farm stock is of that worthless character, that its best returns will not pay for the food it consumed. But still, I believe there is more carelessness and indifference, more censurable negligence, and perhaps greater call for reform, in the manner in which our stock is protected and fed, than in the quality of the breed. Within the last two years, in the course of business, I have visited many farmers in different parts of the country, and for the most part during severe winter weather. I have been into the house, barn, cattle yard, and fields; and I am ashamed to tell the result of my observations. I am exceedingly mortified to see, and even to think of such slovenliness and poverty, even among men esteemed respectable. I mean not, however, poverty absolute, but poverty of the carcases of cattle, sheep, and horses. And, sirs, I would only whisper these facts to you, were it not that I believe there is a remedy. And that remedy is in diffusing information.—And I feel it my duty to proclaim such facts upon the house-tops. I would go into the minutia of such management. I would draw such a picture of improvidence and recklessness, as should prove a looking-glass, in which every farmer, if he saw not himself, would at least see more or less of his neighbors.

And first, of the cattle yard, which, in some cases, was a lot of six, eight, or ten acres, and the barn somewhere near the centre. In other cases there was a pretended enclosure about the barn, but did not afford the least hindrance to all the stock, from rambling the whole farm over in search of scanty food and water. In these cattle yards I have seen dead sheep, which, from the appearance of those alive, one would expect had died of starvation. Colts and calves, which might be expected to be found in the same condition in a few days. Cows which, instead of furnishing the family with milk, looked as if they themselves would require to be fed with milk, to preserve their lives a month longer. Not a stable, cow-house, hovel, or shelter of any kind, to protect them from the chilling winds and storms of winter. I have seen the owner of such a stock of cattle and sheep, scatter hay of the most worthless kind about the yard, which was filled with mud and filth. The stronger of the herd would, with reluctance, eat a portion of the hay, and trample the balance in the filth of the yard; while the weaker were driven away to shiver in the corners of the fence.

Such management I have seen with my own eyes, or I would not believe it. Such, to be sure, is not the general character of our farmers, but far too many would see themselves in the above description. Now, sirs, what do you suppose was the first question I should ask such a man? I will tell you. It was this: "Do you take the Genesee Farmer?" And can you imagine what was his reply? Of course you can.—He says, "No, I do not; I have thought several times I would, but my family expenses are large, and I cannot afford it." "What! not fifty cents a year?" said I. "Suppose you sell one of those pigs for fifty cents, give the same food to the other three, and subscribe for the Genesee Farmer. Here, (continued his visitor,) you have three or four sons, between twelve and twenty-one years of age, and it appears to me exceedingly important that they should have the opportunity of reading and informing themselves of the very great improvements in agriculture, which have been made within the last few years." But all to no purpose—Ignorant he was, and ignorant he will be.

But I rejoice to say I have visited farmers of a different character. And, with your approbation, will give you a little sketch of the management of one of them, with whom I am personally acquainted. I went also into *his* house, barn and cattle yard, for he had one deserving the name, on two sides of which were barns well filled; on one of the other sides, a good frame cow-house, and on the other side a large stack of straw, and a well-house, covering a good well of water and a pump, and in which well-house were deposited ploughs, harrows, cultivators, roller, wagon, &c. In the yard were good substantial racks for coarse fodder, such as corn-stalks, straw, &c. But no mud or water. This was all absorbed by the straw and litter which was scattered liberally about the yard. I went with him to his barn at night, (for he attends to these matters himself,) to observe his manner of doing things. And when he opened his stable door, first a large pair of oxen, next several cows, all in such condition as butchers would not complain of, marched into the stable, and each to the proper stall, in the most perfect order and regularity, where they were tied with ropes, standing to their knees in dry straw litter. Then he took a basket, and went into a cellar adjoining the stable, and brought out sugar beets, and fed to each milch cow a half bushel, first cutting them in a box standing on the barn floor, directly in front of the stable, with an instrument resembling a large family chopping knife, the edge straight and about fifteen inches in length. In the same manner, and from the same cellar, did he feed to his oxen and other cattle the same quantity of ruta baga turnips.

I requested of this farmer a statement of his opinion of the root culture, and the comparative value of roots and hay; also his manner of wintering his stock. And I was so well pleased with his views and his practice, that I am inclined to give it to the public through the Cultivator. It was in substance as follows:—He says, "In the first place, I keep no more stock than I can keep *well*. As to the feeding of milch cows, I commence in September with a liberal supply of pumpkins, which I continue until the first of December, and then commence with sugar beets, in preference to turnips, because the turnips give a bad flavor to the milk and butter. The sugar beets I continue all winter, half a bushel per day to each cow. When I put up my cows at night, I first feed them their beets, and in the course of the evening feed them with good clover and timothy hay. In the morning give them corn stalks, and through the day feed with straw, pleatifully scattered in the yard. And I find by experience, that I can keep more stock in this manner than to feed hay only. And besides I am doubly paid for the cost of the roots, in the increased quantity of milk. And with this feed, together with good water in the yard, and a decent application of the curd every morning, cows are always in good flesh, and, as may be supposed, are always glad to see me. I feed my oxen and calves in the same manner with turnips.

"My manner of feeding my sheep is as follows:—They are kept in yards well protected from winds and storms. They are fed in boxes made perfectly tight, very accessible, and yet so constructed that they cannot get into them. In these boxes I feed in the morning, at the rate of one peck of corn to a hundred sheep, and at evening 1½ bushels ruta baga turnips, cut fine and salted. This is all the feed they get except a libe-

ral supply of straw of the different kinds scattered about the yards."

Perhaps some of your readers may at first object to this manner of feeding sheep, thinking the expense greater than to feed on hay. But suppose we make an estimate for 130 days, say from 1st. Dec. to 1st. April.

130 pecks of corn, or 32½ bushels, at 4*s*.....	$16 25
195 bushels turnips, 1*s*.....	24 38
Total expense of keeping 100 sheep 130 days,.....	$106 37
It is generally estimated that ten sheep will consume as much hay as one cow, and some think more, which, at 1½ tons for every ten sheep, would require fifteen tons for every 100 sheep, which, at $10 per ton, is.....	150 00
Then would there not be a saving of.....	$106 37

in the keeping of 100 sheep for one winter?

Again. Suppose we compute the quantity of land which would be occupied in these two cases. Fifteen tons of hay, at an average yield of one and a half tons per acre, would require ten acres of land to furnish hay for the hundred sheep. But at a very moderate calculation, one acre of corn will furnish the 32½ bushels, and the corn fodder into the bargain. And one-fourth of an acre of turnips will furnish the 195 bushels. Thus have we not 8¾ acres of land appropriated to other purposes? Or, if you please, let us put eight of the ten acres to corn, and the other two acres to turnips, and we shall have the means of keeping eight hundred sheep from the same quantity of land which would be required to keep one hundred upon hay; and the manure of the eight hundred sheep will keep the ten acres of land in good condition.

But enough for the present. Should you deem such communications conducive to the agricultural habits of the farming community, you may expect again to hear from your friend, NIAGARA.

Who is Independent?

Is that person independent who cannot satisfy the demands of a rational appetite without having half a dozen persons employed half of each day in torturing nature's plain, simple, healthy viands, into instruments of dyspepsia, fever, liver complaint and consumption?

Is he independent who cannot eat bread unless it is just from the oven, hot enough to burn out his very vitals; or meat unless it is rendered diseased by stall feeding and cramming, swine in gravy, and is covered with mustard and pepper?

Is it a mark of independence when a man cannot drink nature's purest, simplest, best—nay her *only* beverage—until it has been poisoned by a foreign narcotic herb or embittered by some filthy drug, or mixed with from four to fifty per cent of rank poison?

Is he the independent man—whether he ploughs or preaches—who cannot speak until his sounding box has been besmeared with snuff, both internately and exactly; or until he has converted his mouth into a sty, his nose into a chimney, and his lady's parlor floor and atmosphere into something which has no name in the English language?

Is he the independent young man, or she the independent yovng lady, who cannot forego the delights of celibacy, till able, not only to ride to church, but into the garden, in a coach and six, maintain a dozen domestics, and dwell in a palace?

Is he independent who cannot walk on the legs which nature gave him, except in dog-days, four rods without being clad in a Greenland dress, for fear the air should hold in solution some staggering particles of moisture, which might reach his lungs, or without India rubbers to keep the dew from the thick cuticle of his feet; nor ride, unless the carriage is so tightly covered as to entirely exclude the air!

Is the robust young man of eighteen or twenty, independent, who cannot go abroad in winter without wrapping himself up like an Egyptian mummy in a cloak without sleeves, or cannot walk in summer without an umbrella?

Is she the independent mother who has so much to do of greater importance, that she cannot find time to take care of her own babe; but must leave it to the disposal of those who will only take care to ruin it?

Is she the independent, valuable and happy housewife, who cannot for the life of her, break an egg without her husband to help her; or above all, stoop so low as to wet her delicate hands in dish water?

Is she the independent female, who, (worse than the ladies of the Celestial Empire, that only brace their feet, or the parents of Charles II., that only braced—with *steel boots*—his feet and legs,) under the idea of affording support to her chest, dresses so tightly as to restrain the motion of those vital organs the lungs, and thus prevent free circulation of the crimson tide whose purity is indispensable to cheerfulness, happiness and health?

Are they independent pupils at school who cannot study unless their books are prepared in the way of question and answer;—and unless, to prevent mistake, the questions and their appropriate answers are marked by the kind, indulgent, and excellent teacher; and who cannot read either at home or at school, a book that is not presented in language so plain as to save all trouble of looking into a dictionary?

Are they independent, in short, who, though they cannot deny themselves the smallest gratification, in compliance with the requisition of God's laws, or to promote the happiness of their neighbor, will yet submit to die by thousands and tens of thousands, the willing martyrs to the tyrant *fashion*, however unreasonable may be her mandates, or however arbitrary her decrees?—*Moral Reformer.*

Speculation.

This word has become absolutely odious to almost all the sober and reflecting part of the community, and cannot sound very melodiously in the ears of many who can lay no claim to being either sober or reflecting. It is no better in general than arrant gambling; and its tendency is to disturb all the common pursuits of fair trade, and stop the operations of wholesome industry. A man who lives by speculation entirely, is in general living upon the necessities or weaknesses or ignorance or follies or vices of other men. This is a poor trade; and such men are commonly the curse of the community. A man buys a piece of land to-day, and sells it to-morrow for twice as much as he gave. The next purchaser gets an advance upon it, and so it passes on through successive hands, without any improvement of any description whatever being made on it. Now who is benefitted by such an operation? The community is not, most certainly.

A man buys into some public stock. He to-morrow sells his shares to another man at an advance; and so it goes on, passing through various hands without any change whatever in the property disposed of.—Now who is benefitted by this operation? Certainly not the community, for not a cent of intrinsic value is added to the property. No wealth is created; and no increased value is given to the property in question by the operation, let the transfer of the property pass through ever so many hands. But there is a serious injury to the community by all such operations. They excite extravagant expectations. They induce men to desert their farms and their trades, that by some chance adventure they may get rich without the slow processes of frugality and labor. Successful speculations of this nature, too often ruin the operator himself, either by inducing him to hazard every thing in a single cast of the die, or hurrying him on in his miscalled prosperity into deeper kinds of gambling, and too often impelling him into courses of extravagance, luxury, dissipation and profligacy, absolutely ruinous and dreadfully fatal.—*New Eng. Farmer.*

From the New York Sun.

Important Facts.

We observe with astonishment and regret, the conclusive evidence which appears in every direction, that the business of agriculture does not receive the attention due to it in this country, but is treated with absolute neglect compared with other pursuits. This ought not to be, and the inhabitants of this country will yet learn, that they have committed a gross error by abandoning the cultivation of the soil, for less independent and more precarious modes of obtaining a livelihood.

Who has ever heard of such a state of things as now exists here? We have a soil as fertile as the sun ever shone upon: a country almost boundless in extent, and so cheap that any man may purchase a farm with the proceeds of a few months labor, yet we are actually importing for consumption, immense quantities of agricultural products from foreign countries! A people thinly scattered over a land unequalled in fertility, and exhaustless in its resources, are buying their bread at enormous prices, from countries so overburdened with inhabitants, that political economists have feared that the earth would fail to produce sufficient to support them. Such an extraordinary and unnatural circumstance should excite attention and awaken the inquiry as to its cause.

The fault, as we have seen, is not in the soil, nor is the country overrun with inhabitants. It is, therefore, evident that the cultivation of the soil is neglected, otherwise we should be exporting agricultural products; but it is easier to show the fact, that agriculture is neglected, than to find a sufficient reason for this neglect. We apprehend, however, that it will be found to spring, in a great measure, from the same causes which have produced much evil in this country, and the bitter fruits of which we are now reaping.—The first and chief of these causes is the inordinate thirst for wealth, which pervades every class of society, and induces men to abandon their legitimate business to engage in some wild, hazardous speculation, in the hope of becoming suddenly rich. It is also too often the case that the farmer becomes tired of the moderate and gradual accumulation of property by the products of his land, and leaves the cultivation of it to engage in the business of commerce or manufactures. He finds out his egregious mistake when it is too late. The property he had accumulated is often squandered and lost in consequence of his ignorance of his new business, and he again sighs for the cheerful and independant mode of life which he has abandoned, when it is out of his power to resume it. We have in our mind numberless instances of this kind, where industrious and prosperous farmers have been lured to their ruin, by being induced to lay aside the implements of husbandry, and engage in the universal scramble after sudden wealth.

There is another great error prevalent upon this subject, and that is, the business of agriculture is generally looked upon as less respectable than that of commerce, manufactures, or the professions; and wealthy farmers, instead of teaching their sons their own business, most usually transform them into merchants, lawyers, doctors, or dominees. This is all wrong.—Agriculture is the very back-bone of all business, the main-spring of all wealth, and should be regarded as a profession of the highest respectability. It gives those who are engaged in it a feeling of independence, genuine nobleness without ostentation, honor, honesty, and firmness, well calculated to perpetuate the free institutions of our happy country. The truth of the eloquent panegyrics of the ancients upon this employment, may be more easily realized here, than in any other country upon earth. We confidently hope to see public opinion speedily righting itself upon this subject, and to find people seeking their permanent interests, and advancing the prosperity and glory of our wide domain, by engaging more generally in this healthful, honest and independent business.

Balkey Horses.

"A truckman in Boston, that had a refractory horse that would not draw or move forward, beat him most unmercifully. A gentleman came along, who told him he must not beat him any more. 'What shall I do?' said the man, 'my horse has stood here these two hours. Shall I stand here all the day?' 'Oh no, the horse must go, but you must not beat him any more. Get me a rope, twice as long as the horse.'—The rope was got, secured to his tail, and then passed between his legs forwards, then a smart pull on the rope was given. The horse was frightened and showed symptoms of kicking, but the pulling was continued. Suddenly he started forward, and went off without any more beating. The gentleman had seen that method tried on that most refractory of animals the Jackass of South America. If you question this, you that have obstinate horses, try it for yourselves."

GOOD SENTIMENTS.

Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism.

Agriculture, aided by science, will make a little nation a great one.

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer.

A wise government will not be slow in fostering the agricultural interest.

Let every farmer who has a son to educate, believe and remember that science lays the foundation of every thing valuable in agriculture.

The opposition against book farming rests on the shoulders of two monsters, ignorance and prejudice.

If you separate science from agriculture you rob a nation of its principal jewel.

All the energy of the hero, and all the science of the philosopher, may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.

Kings never hear the voice of truth until they are dethroned, nor beauties until they have abdicated their charms.

A gentleman observed upon an indifferent pleader at the bar, that he was the most affecting orator he ever heard—for he never attempted to speak but he excited general sympathy.

The most foolish thing in the world is to bow to the rich till you're unable to stand before an honest man.

Honest industry is, after all, man's only sure dependence for the double blessing of a contented mind and a comfortable livelihood

An humble man is like a good tree, the more full o. fruit the branches are, the lower they bend themselves.

NEW GENESEE FARMER.

MARCH, 1840.

Hints for the Month.

If the repairing of farming utensils has hitherto been neglected, it should now be attended to. Such work may be done on stormy days without interruption of other business. See that ploughs are in good condition for use, have good points, that no pins are lost out, the beam sound, and the handles firm. See that your hoes and forks are well provided with handles, your rakes and harrows with teeth, and that your harness is well oiled and in good repair. In procuring tools, be careful always to get the very best, though they may cost a little more. A good tool, that is much used, pays for its extra price a hundred times over by the extra work which is done with it. Provide a place for every thing, and be sure that every thing is in its place, by the time that the busy season of spring commences, in order that no time may be lost in long and fruitless searches.

Procure a pot of paint and a brush, and paint all your tools, your hoes, rakes, forks, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, spades, and shovels. The cost of this is very trifling, and it will, in most cases, make them last many years longer, especially if effectually done at the joints and accidental cracks, where moisture is apt to penetrate and cause decay.

In open weather, repair fences, lay up the fallen stones of walls, draw manure from barn-yards, and clear away and draw off old chips from about your wood houses,—if large, lay them aside for burning in summer, and if small, put them on land for manure. They are also excellent for putting round young fruit trees, to prevent drouth and the growth of grass and weeds.

In wet or thawing weather, examine the water furrows in wheat fields, and see that they are not obstructed by snow-banks, nor by crumbling earth. A want of this attention is often followed by large pools of water standing on the fields, and many a bushel of wheat has been lost which might have been saved by the work of as many minutes.

Every good farmer has doubtless drawn wood enough for the following summer—if it is not cut for use, let it be done during stormy weather, and pile it up neatly in the wood-house.

Now is a good time for cutting grafts—be sure to get good kinds—it would be better to travel ten times as far for them than get poor ones. Make grafting plasters—unsized paper is as good as cloth for spreading the wax on, and much easier made. Grafting may be done in cold weather, by having something always at hand to warm and soften the wax just before applying. Where but little work is to be done, a hot brick or block of wood, or a vessel of hot sand, will do; but we prefer a candle or lamp placed in a lantern. The most convenient is the common glass lantern, the plasters being held over the chimney in the current of hot air, where they become softened immediately.

Potatoes in heaps and in cellars should be examined as early as practicable, to see if they have not suffered from the frost. Where they have been but slightly touched they may be saved by sprinkling lime upon them in sufficient quantity to absorb the water under the skin. Those more affected should be immediately cooked in a large boiler for feeding to cattle and hogs.

Every farmer should always reserve his best hay for cattle to the latter part of winter, and see that their feed is rather better than before. Let them enter the summer season in good condition. "Cattle well wintered are half summered."

Horses and working cattle especially should have very attention, in order that they may be prepared to dure the labor which is soon to come heavily upon

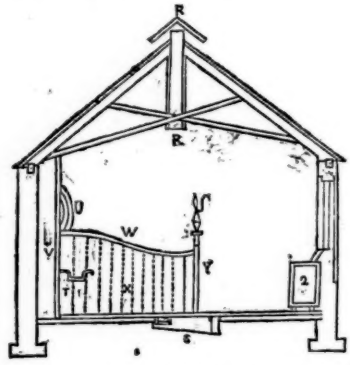
Cows near calving, should be kept housed in cold weather and at nights, and be well and regularly fed. The increased quantity of milk which they will give in consequence, will be ample payment. It is of great consequence at this time that they be kept very clean and well littered. The time of calving may be very nearly known by observing the time of gestation, which is forty-one weeks with a bull-calf, and forty weeks with a heifer calf.

Sheep should have constant care and good protection during the variable weather of this month, and if possible, well fed with roots.

CATTLE AND HORSE BARNS.

We frequently hear the practice of keeping cattle in stables, strongly discourraged; and the reason assigned is, that the practice is less cleanly, and the confined air unwholesome. This is indeed true, where they are neglected; but when they are properly attended to, and their apartments sufficiently ventillated, we know this is not the case. A friend who has visited the dairy establishments of the Dutch in Ohio, informs us, that the cow stables are thoroughly washed every day, the animals curried every day, and more pains taken to keep them clean and comfortable, than any farmer here takes with his best horses; for which they are amply repaid by the increased quantity and quality of their products.

Stables for horses, we believe, are very much neglected, both as relates to construction and subsequent condition; and as a small contribution to an improvement in this respect, we furnish our readers with the following excellent plan of a horse barn, taken from *Loudon's Suburban Gardener*, believing at the same time, that many, if not the most, of the principles of the constructions, will apply advantageously to stables for cattle. We would remark that, in relation to the latter, we consider it of importance, both on the score of cleanliness, and for the manufacture of manure, that clean straw litter be copiously used. If frequently removed, we think the objection which Loudon makes to its use, would not apply with much force to cattle, especially during the cold of winter.



"The ground on which a stable is built ought to be dry, either naturally, or by drainage; and the walls ought to be of sufficient thickness to exclude the extreme of heat in summer, and of cold in winter.—There ought to be abundance of light admitted, as well for cheerfulness as for cleanliness; and, independently of the doors and windows, there ought to be suitable openings for ventilation. In the stable there ought to be a wooden tube, at least six inches square, placed over every stall, and reaching from the under surface of the ceiling to the ridge of the roof, with a cap on the outside to exclude rain; and a slide in the ceiling, at the lower end of the tube, to regulate the quantity of air admitted, so as to keep the atmosphere of the stable at about 50° in winter, and from 60° to 65° in summer. This flue will do for the stable of the horse, what the chimney does for the dwelling of the human being. To give a palpable idea of this mode of ventilating, we may refer to the figure in which the ventillating tube, with its protecting cover, is shown at *RR*: 2 is a corn bin, placed under one of the windows, *s* is a drain under the floor of each stall, which leads to a main drain under the gutter behind the horses: these drains having grated openings, each with a bell-trap,* to prevent the ascent of bad smells; *T* is the cast iron manger; *U*, the bull's eye cast iron rack, the hay of which is let down from the loft above, through the open space behind. The mode of keeping hay in lofts, over the horses, and letting it down through a space over the racks, which is continually open, is very properly objected to, as contaminating the hay by the breath of the horse; but when there is a raised ceiling with a ventilator, as in the section before us, the breath of the horse rises to the ventilator, and does the hay no injury whatever. At the bottom of the rack there is, in the space behind, a grated floor, which retains the hay, while it allows the dust and seeds to drop into the open space *V*, whence they can be taken out at convenience by an opening under each stall.—There is a cast iron ramped cap, *W*, to the boarded partition between the stalls: and a cast iron sill, *X*; both cap and sill having grooves for receiving the ends of the boards which form the partition. The partition post, *Y*, is also of cast iron. That part of the floor of the stable on which the horse stands, should always be made perfectly level, with a grating and bell-trap under it, in the centre, for drainage. In general, the floor of the stable should never be covered with litter in the day-time, or when the horse is not expected to lie down; because the litter retains moisture, harbors insects, and produces an unequal surface for the horse to stand on. Stables, as they are commonly kept, contain an atmosphere, charged with an ammoniacal gas from the urine, and carbonic acid gas from the lungs of the horse, which, with moisture from the floor, and other æriform matters, are extremely disagreeable to man; but if the stable were properly constructed, ventillated and drained, kept free from litter during the day, and amply lighted, in the manner we have recommended, they would be as wholesome for a human being to enter and to remain in, as the living-rooms of a dwelling-house."

* A "bell-trap is made as follows:—A vessel is placed immediately under the grating; through its bottom a tube passes, and extends upwards in the vessel about half way to the top, so that the vessel can be only about half filled with water, as the rest escapes through this tube. Directly over the upper end of this tube, is *inverted* a bell-shaped vessel, somewhat smaller than the other, so that its rim dips in the water of the lower vessel, and prevents the escape of bad air upwards, while it freely admits water to run downwards through the tube.—*Eds. N. G. F.*

Gardener's Work for March.

The severity of winter is now mostly past, and this month is called spring. The sun begins to make his power felt, and will soon revive the vegetable world. The gardener will now resume his labors and direct his attention to the production of an early supply of luxuries for the table. The first thing to be done by those who wish to obtain early vegetables, is to construct a hot-bed. The time of doing this may depend on circumstances. If it is desired to produce articles quite early, without much regard to the labor or attention required, the bed should be made early in March; but for ordinary purposes the middle, or latter part of the month will suffice. Every professed gardener knows how to make a hot bed; but for the benefit of the inexperienced portion of our readers, we will give brief directions.

For Making Hot-Beds.

Select a site for the bed, on dry ground, where it will be fully exposed to the sun, but sheltered from the north and west winds. Mark out the size of the bed, allowing six or eight inches on all sides larger than the size of the frame. Then drive down a good strong stake at each corner, as high as you intend to build the bed. Then take the manure (which should be fresh stable manure in a good state of fermentation) and commence building the bed by mixing the manure thoroughly, and putting on successive layers, beating it down with the fork. Observe to place it smoothly and firmly around the outside, so that it will not settle unevenly from the weight of the frame.—The height of manure requisite, will depend on the time at which the bed is formed, and the purpose for which it is intended. If made early in March, and

intended for growing cucumbers, &c., a good deal of heat will be required for two or three months, and at least four feet high of manure will be necessary. But a bed made early in April, for the purpose of forwarding early plants to be transplanted into the garden, will not require more than half that quantity.

The usual size of hot-bed frames is either four feet by eight, or four feet by twelve. The former size has two sashes, and the latter three. The frame should be made of good sound boards or plank, firmly nailed or bolted together on corner posts inside. The front should be one foot high and the back about two, so as to give a good slope towards the sun, and carry off the wet.—The sash should be made without any cross-bars, and the glass set so as lightly to overlap each other, in order to allow the rain to pass off freely. (The crevices between the panes at the laps should not be stopped up, as they allow the steam and wet to pass out from the inside, which would otherwise injure the plants.)—The sash and frame should both have a good coat of paint, and they will last a number of years.

When the bed is made, put on the frame, and then put in about six inches of good fine earth; put on the sash and let it remain two or three days for the heat to rise, when it will be ready for sowing.

Make the earth smooth and fine before sowing; if cucumbers or melons are to be planted, raise slight hills for them under the middle of each sash. The articles usually sown in hot-beds are cucumber, radish, lettuce and cress, for early use; and cauliflower, broccoli, cabbage, egg plant, tomato, pepper, celery, &c., to transplant. The earliest varieties of each are of course the best for this purpose.

Every farmer can make up a small hot-bed, say four feet square, which may be covered with an old window sash. This would produce an abundant supply of early plants for the garden, by means of which many excellent vegetables may be obtained for the table, a month or two sooner than they could be otherwise.

After a hot-bed is sown, it should be carefully watched in order to give the young plants plenty of air, and see that they do not get scorched by the sun or killed by frost. It often happens that the heat in the bed will be too strong at first, and in that case the sash must be raised at the back, so as to let the heat and steam escape. A mat should be placed over the opening to keep out the cold wind. In sunny weather the sashes must be raised considerably, and if very warm, the plants should be shaded during the middle of the day. An hour of sunshine will often destroy a whole bed of plants, if the sashes are closed tight. They are much more frequently destroyed by heat than by cold. In frosty weather, mats or straw should be laid over the bed for protection, especially during nights.—Keep the bed moist by gentle waterings. The water should stand several hours in one corner of the bed, so as to become a little warm, before being used. As the weather becomes warmer, and the plants increase in size, plenty of air must be admitted.

Work in the Open Ground.

The weather during this month is so severe and changeable in this section, that little can be done in the open garden, except making preparation for next month. Manure may be carried on, and dug in as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry, where early crops are to be sown. Towards the latter part of the month, on warm early soils, a few kinds of seeds may be sown, such as Peas, Parsnips, Lettuce, early Beets and Carrots. Plant Top Onions or small onion sets for early use.

Asparagus Beds should be dressed towards the latter part of the month, or before the shoots begin to start. Clean off the litter, if any, and fork up the earth carefully, so as not to injure the crown of the roots. If the earth has become shallow, put on a dressing of good rich mould.

Currant and Gooseberry bushes should be pruned this month. Cut out all old or decayed wood and straggling shoots, so as to admit plenty of light and air, and leave young and thrifty wood to produce the fruit, which will be greatly improved thereby.

Raspberry bushes should also be pruned. Clean away the old stems, and cut off at the ground all but four or five of the strongest shoots in each lump, which should be left for bearing. Shorten the tops of these to three or four feet, and tie them to a stake. Keep the ground about them mellow and clean from grass during summer.

Grape Vines of the hardy varieties should be pruned as early as possible, if not done last month. Tender kinds which were buried in the fall, should not be uncovered before April.

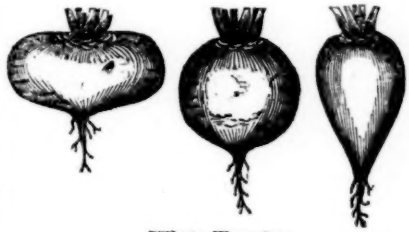
Rhubarb or Pie plant may be forwarded by covering the roots with boxes, or tubs, or large flower pots, and surrounding them with hot stable manure

[*Further hints on Gardening, next month.*]

Descriptive Catalogue of Turnips.

The proprietor of the Rochester Seed Store, while in Europe last summer, took special pains to become acquainted with the different kinds of turnips; and obtained in England and Scotland, Seeds of all the most approved kinds. Some of these are but very little, if at all known in this country, and the following descriptions, with the accompanying engravings, will give the reader a good idea of the principal varieties:

1 2 3



White Turnips.

Large White Flat Norfolk, (No. 1.)—This, or a degenerate variety of it, is more commonly cultivated in this country than any other white turnip.—When grown in perfection it is very large and productive; flat and rather irregular in shape. It is not as firm in texture, or as sweet and juicy, however, as many others; and is not very good for the table except when young. It soon becomes light and pithy, and consequently is only fit for use in autumn, or early in winter.

White Globe, (No. 2.)—This is more generally cultivated than any other in England; but owing to the opinion which prevails among farmers in this country, that a *good* turnip must be *flat*, it is not much cultivated here as yet. Its true shape is nearly a globe, with a fine smooth skin, and small neck. But like most other kinds, it is very liable to be effected and changed by soil and climate. The flesh is more firm and juicy than the Norfolk, and much superior to it for winter and spring use, whether for cattle or the table. (Seed of this variety was imported two years since, under the name of *White Flat or Globe*, and sold as such at the Rochester Seed Store; but the term *flat* was an error, and should not have been applied to it.

Long Tankard, (No. 3.)—This turnip is but little known in this country. The roots are long and smooth, grow much above ground, and are sometimes bent or crooked. The tankards are of very quick growth, and consequently may be sown quite late. The flesh, like the Norfolk, is soft and tender, and not good for keeping, There are several sub-varieties of this and the preceding kinds; as the red and the green top—distinguished only by the color of the skin above ground.

Red Round or Red Top.—In shape this turnip is rather more flat than the globe. Roots medium size, smooth, regular shape, bright red color above ground, flesh fine and good. This excellent variety is particularly adapted to light hilly soils. The writer of this saw fine crops of them growing on some of the poor chalk lands in Kent, (England,) where, he was informed, no other variety could be raised. It is well worth a general trial in this country.

Early White Flat Dutch.—This is an excellent garden turnip for early table use; but when full grown, it soon becomes light and pithy. It is of very quick growth, medium size, form quite flat.

Early White Garden Stone.—This is a handsome round turnip, rather below medium size, excellent for the table. It is of very quick growth, but apt to run to seed if sown very early.

Several other varieties of white turnips are worthy of trial, but do not differ materially from the preceding.

Yellow Turnips.

Ruta Baga or Yellow Swedish.—This is too well known to need any description. It is more productive, hardy and nutritious, and will keep longer than almost any other kind of turnip. Consequently it is more valuable to the farmer, and more generally cultivated than any other There are several varieties of ruta bagn, and it is liable to degenerate if great care is not taken to select the best roots for seed. The kind used a few years since, was the green or yellow-top.—This was superceded by the red or purple top variety, which has the upper part of the root of a dull red or purple color. An improved variety of this is now most in use, and found to be superior to all others; the roots are more uniform in shape and size, have a smaller neck, and a deeper purple color above ground—inside yellow and of fine texture.

Dale's Yellow Hybrid—This is a mule or hybrid between the white globe and ruta baga; and partaking in some degree of the qualities of both. In hardiness, firmness of texture, and keeping properties, it is next to the ruta baga; but it requires shorter time of growth, and may be sown later. Consequently, it is valuable for sowing when ruta bagas have failed or were not sown in season.

Large Yellow Scotch Aberdeen or Bullock.—This, and its sub-varieties, are deservedly much esteemed and extensively cultivated in Scotland. The roots are large, smooth and handsome; of a flattish round form, firm texture, hardy, and keep well; very good for table use as well as for cattle. There are yellow, green, and purple top varieties of this turnip, with different names.

Yellow Malta.—This is a most excellent turnip for table use, when not overgrown or kept too long. The root is very flat, with a peculiar hollowed or concave form beneath—small neck and tap-root—flesh, a rich yellow color, tender and juicy.

Yellow Attringham.—This also is an excellent garden turnip. Form, globular, a little flattened. Skin smooth, green above ground; flesh yellow, sweet any fine; very small neck and tap-root.

Yellow Stone.—Similar to the preceding; a much esteemed garden turnip.

Early Yellow Dutch.—Similar to the two last, but of a much quicker growth, and more suitable for early sowing and summer use.

Seeds of several other, and newer kinds, may be obtained at the Seed Store, by any person disposed to give them a trial. M. B. Bateham.

Giant Rhubarb.

The leaf stalks of this improved variety of Rhubarb, are much larger and better for pies than the common kind. It is now generally cultivated for that purpose in the best gardens in England, where the writer obtained a supply of the seed.

There is still a larger and newer variety, called "*Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb,*" which was raised by a gardener near London, a year or two since. This is quite rare, as yet, and the roots are sold at a very high price. It is said that the seed of this variety will not produce the same kind. I could not learn that any person had raised any of it from seed, or that any of the seed was to be had.

*** A correspondent of the "Cultivator" inquired where this seed can be obtained. If the editors will send us his address some seed shall be sent him. B.

New Species of White Clover.

Among the articles brought from Europe by the proprietor of the Rochester Seed Store, is some seed of the *White Alsike Clover*, which was obtained of Mr. Lawson, at the Highland Society's Agricultural Museum, Edinburgh. It is said to be entirely a new species, introduced from Sweden, and not yet disseminated in Scotland or England. It is more perennial than the red and larger than the common white—grows to the height of two feet—stem branching—roots fibrous.—Not much is known as yet respecting its value: but it is expected to prove a great acquisition. Only a small quantity of the seed could be obtained. It will be distributed for experiments. B.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

To the Farmers of the State of New York:

GENTLEMEN—You must have noticed that when two men ride on one horse, one must ride behind! It was established by that Being who made the world, that the producer or agriculturist should of right ride before, and hold the reins of the common horse. And such was evidently the condition of the producer and consumer in the early ages of the world. As these companions were compelled to travel together, they enjoyed for a time the order of nature; but when both stopped to rest in the early and dark ages, the consumer seized the reins and mounted before, and the producer has been compelled to ride behind ever since.—Now this state of things ought not to be; and a state of peace and order will never exist on earth, while it continues. A majority of men never can be content while the principles of Eternal Justice are violated to their immediate injury.

We now call upon you to begin the remedy: to attempt a cure for an evil which has long afflicted your whole body, and to remove a burden which has long oppressed you. Many of your brothers and producers say to you that the remedy is easy, and will do injustice to no one. It is plain and may be seen by you all. It is only unitedly to say we will govern ourselves, and not be governed: we will ride before on the common horse, or we will travel in company no longer! We will say to those who are neither producers nor manufacturers, God made men to work six portions of time out of the seven of his active existence; and that when he was not in want of so many, or much of the fruit of labor as at present, God placed him in the garden of this world, not to study politics nor metaphysics, but to be an agriculturist. We will say to the rest of mankind, that while we follow the order which God has established, we are not to be looked into the shade or ruled over by those who have abandoned it! We are about to tell you that that class on which all other classes of citizens are dependent for *clothing* and *bread*, are not any longer to be ruled by the dependent ones. It is not for want of intelligence among the farmers, but for want of confidence in the knowledge which they have: a confidence which can alone be obtained by associating with their fellows, and participating in the business of deliberate assemblies, that they find themselves neglected. It is a known fact, that a man lost in the wilderness and a long time addicted to solitude, will flee from every man that approaches him! It is this principle of our nature, that makes us imagine that others are superior to ourselves, until we become acquainted with their weakness; and this can only be done by associating with them, where we shall soon find that their talents are diminished by comparison; and your confidence will be increased by a discovery of your strength.

This is not all that is to be accomplished by associations. Your neighbors have made your laws and governed you, only because you have not placed before your eyes, common objects of action; and when you have had them, you have not been united in the manner by which these objects might be obtained; and therefore they have divided you and ruled you.

In order that you may be united, you must meet and associate one with another. You must form yourselves into a society, and enjoy a mutual interchange of thoughts and opinions. You certainly can unite in mutually aiding each other by a communication of the results of your experience in farming; and union of sentiment and opinion in one thing, will naturally pave the way for union in many things; and the effect of union in your agricultural pursuits will not fail to make you sensible of the importance of union in the business of vindicating your rights. We are well aware that our bretheren of the field and mechanic's shop are extremely averse to the business of society makers in general; for they have often been to the community, and especially to the farmers, like dry sponges; they have taken up and absorbed your treasures, and from them nothing afterwards could be squeezed. But still, you must know that the formation of societies is the only way in which you can act in concert, and make your influence to be felt.

We invite you to unite in agricultural societies for other purposes more immediately connected with your employment in life. Nature is not yet half explored; not one half her capabilities brought to contribute to your comfort or happiness. Yes, farmers, it is true that more than one half of the power of the state of New York is yet unused, and a large proportion of it remains so only for want of practical and scientific knowledge how to use it to advantage. The formation of a society is the *only way* in which the whole community of the state may be benefitted by the superior knowledge of the few. It is by coming together and seeing the great improvements in husbandry, and the adaptation to use of the different improvements, that all can be effectually benefitted by them; and it is by coming together and conversing on the best methods of cultivating the earth, and adapting particular grains to particular soils, and ascertaining the most valuable seeds, that the knowledge of the few may become universal among you. Publications may do much, but they cannot do all that is desirable to be done in this respect. Many subjects of valuable information cannot be so placed on paper as to be profitable to you all; and what is wanted cannot be known to those who might be disposed to unite, without such personal interviews as may be had in societies such as those which have been formed in your counties, and in which we invite you to take a part.

We are sure also that by the existence of societies such as have been formed in this state where due notice will be taken of every valuable discovery made by its members, and due publicity will be given to all the improvements that may be made, great encouragement will be given to the enterprise of farmers and mechanics to develop the powers of nature, and to bring to light and useful application her hidden resources of wealth and means of happy living.

And what must greatly add to this spirit of enterprise, will be the substantial reward that may be bestowed by the societies on those who make discoveries in the arts, by which the toil of the farmer is diminished, and the amount of the productions of the earth is increased. How much may yet be done by the discovery of the application of steam power to the purpose of threshing, ploughing, and performing other labors which now occupy much time and strength, no man can tell! Yet such things are on the eve of development, with many others that will soon facilitate the progress of the agriculturist in the acquisition of wealth and happiness. And no one can tell what new seeds may be introduced from some part of the world, which will double the population of the state, when proper encouragement shall be given to the discoveries of such things. —*N. Y. Far. & Am. Gard's. Mag.*

From the Farmers' Register.

Change in Soil Effecting a Change in Plants.

A change of soil may be effected either by removing a plant from one spot of earth to another differing from it in fertility, or by the addition of manure producing a change in the character of the soil in which a plant grows, without changing the location of the plant. The effect of removing a plant from a comparatively barren to more fertile soil, is to increase the size of all its parts, and often to convert its organs of one kind into those of another. Experience has taught us that it is advantageous to supply food to plants artificially. Where increase in the size of vegetables, without reference to their magnitude is desired, it can almost always be accomplished, by affording an increased supply of all the ingredients of the food of plants, distributed in well pulverised soil, in such a manner that the roots of the plants can easily reach it. The effect thus produced, can be greatly increased by additional heat and moisture; and by a partial exclusion of the direct rays of the sun, so as to moderate the evaporation of fluids from the plant. Experience alone can determine to what extent this may profitably be carried in the case of each species of vegetable.—The results which have been produced in some instances are truly remarkable. Loudon states that cabbages have been produced weighing half an hundred weight, apples a pound and a half, and cabbage roses of four inches in diameter, or more than a foot in circumference. By cultivation and a change of soil, the appearance of many trees has been entirely altered. The wild crab-apple, the original stock from which our vast variety of apples have sprung, has its stem and branches thick set with thorns. On removing it to a more fertile soil and more favorable circumstances, all these thorns have disappeared, and their place has been supplied by fruit-bearing branches. Yet all the distinctive characteristics of the tree, the structure of its wood and bark, the shape and arrangements of its leaves, the form and aggregation of its flowers, indeed all that a botanist would consider characteristic of the plant, have remained unchanged.

Perhaps the most remarkable changes which result from a change of soil, are those of organs of one kind into those of another. It is by such channels that all our double flowers have been obtained. The organs which are most commonly converted into others, are the stamens, and next to them the pistil. In the hundred-leaved rose, and some other double roses, almost all the stamens have been converted into petals; in the flowering cherry the pistils have been converted into green leaves: in the double collumbine a part of the stamens have been converted into petals, another part into nectarines, whilst a third part have retained their original form. The perfect regularity with which the changes have taken place in the last mentioned flower is worthy of notice. Whereever one stamen has been converted into a petal, a corresponding one has always been converted into a nectary; and so regularly have these changes proceeded, that by careful dissection, you may separate one of these double flowers into several single ones, each perfect in itself, and destitute of none of its appropriate parts. Where flowers have been doubled by art, the only sure way of propogating them, is by some means by which the new plant should be nothing more than a continuation of the old one as by slips or cuttings. Whenever the seed is resorted to there is danger that the plant will revert to its original type, and the flowers appear single again. A change of color also frequently results from a change of soil. Respecting the nature of this change, no fixed laws have been as yet discovered. As a general thing, however, the brightness of the colors of a flower is injured by enriching the soil in which it grows; and hence florists, when they wish to procure tulips of very bright colors, prefer planting the bulbs in a light sandy soil, which is rather poor than otherwise.

Choice of a Profession.

It has frequently occurred to us that our young men, on completing their studies in our colleges, mistake the road to usefulness and comfort in preferring the study of some *fashionable* profession to the pursuits and occupations of rural life. As soon as a young gentleman is admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, his thoughts are turned on the future, and perhaps the first resting place they find is upon the acquirement of professional knowledge of some kind, which to him seems the only road to wealth or distinction. Thus we see the science of agriculture neglected by those who *are* capable of investigating it as it should be; and every possible inducement to engage in the improvement of the soil, and to assist nature in what she is wont to do for man is but a feather in the scale of reasoning. And through fear of adopting some pursuit that is attended with a little *labor*, and, as some call it, *drudgery*—but which is the greatest conducive to good health—resort is had to the study of some *profession*—which has done, and we fear is doing great injury to our country. We wage no war against professions of any kind; on the contrary, they are indispensable, but it is a fact that it is considered an *unpopular* step now-a-days, for a young man on completing his academic studies, to devote his time and talents, if he possesses any, to the advancement of the cause of agriculture.

We have before us an address, delivered before the young gentlemen admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, at the first commencement of the University of Nashville, by its venerable President, Dr. Philip Lindsey—which deserves to be more extensively circulated than we fear it has been—and from which we make the following extract.—*Southern Cultivator.*

"I know not what are to be your future professions or occupations. Every honest callling ought to be esteemed honorable. I address you as moral and intellectual beings—as the patriot citizens of a great republic. You may be merchants, mechanics, farmers, manufacturers—and yet be eminently distinguished and eminently useful, if you will persevere in seeking after knowledge and making a proper use of it.—The Medici—Necker—Ricardo—were merchants or bankers: Franklin was a mechanic: Washington was a farmer. By far the greater part of our countrymen are and must be farmers. They must be educated; or what is the same thing, educated men must become farmers, if they would maintain their just influence and ascendancy in the State. I cannot wish for the alumni of Cumberland College, a more healthful, independent, useful, virtuous, honorable, patriotic employment, than that of agriculture. Nor is there any condition in life more favorable to the calm pursuits of science, philosophy and religion; and to all that previous training which ultimately constitutes wisdom and inflexible integrity. Should our college eventually become the grand nursery of intelligent, virtuous farmers, I shall esteem it the most highly favored institution in our country. I have often thought that our college graduates often mistake the true path to honor and usefulness, in making choice of a learned profession, instead of converting agriculture into a learned profession, as it ought to be, and thereby obtaining an honest livelihood in the tranquil shades of the country."

It is stated by the Mayor of Boston that one-fifth of the taxation of the city goes to the public schools.

From the Journal of the A. S. S.

Silk Culture--Now is the time to begin.

The price of multicaulis trees having fallen to a very low rate, the present is a most propitious time for the commencement of the silk business, by those who have heretofore avoided it on account of the high prices of the trees. Every thrifty farmer in the Union ought to plant at least one acre of ground—some out-of-the-way old field, some chestnut ridge, some inconvenient hill-side, that yields little or no profit in any thing else. It will cost now but a trifle. A thousand trees should be obtained and planted either by layers or cuttings, and there will enough be certain to grow, to occupy the ground. Plant them in rows, four feet apart, and if they grow so that they stand nearer than two feet apart in the row, take up intervening trees and plant them where failures had left open spaces; and if you have still more than the above proportion, extend the field.

In July, they will have grown so far as to enable your daughters, or your female servants or children, to feed worms; and you may then hatch 10,000 eggs. Any common room will do to keep them in, and the first volume of the Silk Journal will teach you how to manage them. When the first crop is three weeks old, hatch 20,000 more, to be ready to take the place of the first as soon as they spin cocoons. When the second crop is three weeks old, bring out the last, the main crop of 50,000 to hatch. As 5,000 trees will produce 5,000 lbs. of leaves, and as each worm will eat one ounce of leaves, your 5,000 trees will feed 80,000 worms, which you will have fed in the above three parcels. As soon as your first crop has finished the cocoons, set a couple of intelligent girls to reeling. You can teach them from the Silk Journal above referred to. The Piedemontese reel should be used. In a few weeks, they will learn to reel as well as you may desire; and then let them take one or two other girls as apprentices to learn to reel. By the time the last crop of worms have spun cocoons, you will have four reelers, who will be able to use up the cocoons speedliy.—The result will be twenty-four to twenty-eight pounds of raw silk, which you can either send to market, or cause to be made into elegant silk dresses for your daughters, who have so well deserved them. Next year, double this amount may be made, and every year from two to five hundred dollars worth of silks may be produced without any cost to yourself.

Then why not begin? How hard must a farmer work to produce a hundred dollars in wheat, corn, or tobacco; or in flour, whiskey or pork, or any other product. Let us see. He must break up four acres of ground, there is eight or ten days hard work at ploughing and seeding in October. During winter he is tantalized with promises of good weather, that seldom happens, and in the spring he fears his wheat is 'winter killed;' or, if it escapes that, in March there comes a season of freezing and thawing, that threatens to spew it out of the ground. Well, it escapes even that, and now the fly flits about, but even that spares it. The spring passes, and summer with its cradles and rakes, and harvest labor arrives. Six or eight days more of hard labor is again required and performed.—The harvest is in the stack, October again arrives, and the flail now *tells* heavily of six or eight days more hard labor. But the wheat is in the sack, and two or three days more hard labor with the four-horse wagon, is required to carry the one hundred bushels of wheat to the mill. The wheat is ground, and the flour in the barrels. Well, now we have two or three days' labor with the four-horse wagon again, to carry the sixteen barrels to market, and some time in November, the farmer returns home weary and hungry, with his hundred dollars. Here we have had hard work enough, and time enough occupied too, for an hundred dollars surely. Let this picture be placed by the side of the little cocoonery of 80,000 worms, and then chose between them. But we would not interfere with the growing of wheat, nor with the production of any other staple. We would not take the hardy ploughman from his plough. But while he labors in the field to produce his hard-won dollars in wheat and corn, we would enable the more delicate inmates of his house to add something to his income. And this they will will be able to do, if he will only in the first instance furinish them with a small mulberry orchard. Try it farmers, try it. G. B. S.

The Farmers.

The following just and eloquent tribute to this meritorious class of American citizens, is from the pen of an eminent New England clergyman:—

"There is one class of men upon whom we can yet rely. It is the same class that stood on the little green at Lexington—that gathered on the heights of Bunker Hill, and poured down from the hills of New England —which were the life-blood of the nation when the English lion was ready to devour it,—I mean the FARMERS. They were never found to trample on law and right. Were I to commit my character to any class of men, my family, and my country's safety, it would be to the farmers. They are a class of men such as the world never saw for honesty, intelligence and Roman virtue, sweetened by the Gospel of God. And when this nation quakes, they and their sons are those who will stand as the sheet anchor of our liberties, and hold the ship at her moorings till she outrides the storm."

English Hay-Making and Hay-Makers.

The following lively and faithful picture of the rural peasantry of England, is copied from Chambers' Edinburg Journal, and cannot fail to interest many of our readers.

One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the land for a number of miles around London, is the large extent of ground kept in grass for producing hay for the metropolitan market. The hay is generally of a sweet and nourishing quality, very unlike the harsh kind of wiry grass and clover which prevail in the northern part of the United Kingdom, where it would be called by the name of meadow hay; and its preparation forms an important branch of rural economy. The hay-making season, which is the busiest in the year, draws laborers from places most remote from the scene of operations, in the same manner as the grain harvest attracts a throng of reapers in other quarters of the country. Those who mow or cut the grass, are almost to a man English laborers; but the other class of workers are a mixture of English and Irish, the former being about two to one of the latter. A Welshman is rarely to be seen among either class, and a Scotchman never.

The hay-making season is from about the middle of June to the third week of July. In the beginning of June, English laborers are to be seen on the different roads, travelling with their faces towards London, each bearing his scythe and a basket or small bundle, the edge of the scythe carefully protected against the action of the atmosphere. These precursors are mowers, men known to be good and worthy workmen, who, year by year, work on the same farm, and until the times of cutting are sure of other work. Day by day the numbers of the travelling laborers increase, and by the middle of June the roads are thronged with them. Some of the English bear scythes, and most of them a bundle or basket; now and then one has a fork, its points guarded with corks. A few of the Irish carry a bundle, but the majority bear no greater burthen than the clothes they wear. At home, and on the road, the English term their emigration "going upwards for work." The English labourers commonly travel alone, or in parties of two, three, or four, and usually leave home with provision sufficient for the greater part or the whole of their journey, and money to pay for decent lodgings at night. On the other hand, the Irish, first congregated on board a vessel, when they reach England, commonly travel in droves, trusting mainly to chance for food and lodging during their travels.

The mowers are paid by the acre. A common price at the beginning of the season of 1839, was 4s. 6d. an acre without beer, but it afterwards rose to 5s. and 5s. 6d. an acre, with beer. The pay of a haymaker (in distinction to a mower) was 2s. and 2s. 6d. a-day: and after wards rose to 3s. and 3s. 6d. a-day, with an allowance of beer, some of them finding their own forks. When the hay is spread, or is fit to carry, and rain is expected, the farmers urge all hands to increased exertions by extra allowances of beer, and the promise of a supper. In this district, compared with others, the women employed in hay-making are few, and their pay is commonly 1s. a-day: this is not fair; for, although it is true that a woman cannot take every place in the work, she will, in the lighter portions, perform as much as a man. The boys employed are also few. In fact, very few women and boys are employed but these belonging to the resident agricultural population.

In the beginning and at the height of the season, the public houses and cottages in the district, where lodgers are taken, are crowded with the migratory laborers. Every chamber has as many beds as can be put into it, and the men sleep two, sometimes three, in a bed; in rooms of not greater dimensions than fifteen feet by twelve, from eight to ten, and even twelve men pass the night. The price of lodging to a man who has a bed to himself, is sixpence a-night, but when more than one sleep in a bed, the charge for each is fourpence. If a man pays four nights consecutively, he pays no more that week; at least this is the practice in some places. The Englishmen usually sleep in beds, and the Irishmen in barns, stables, or outhouses, sometimes ensconsing themselves in a hay cock. A prejudice exists against the Irish laborers, that they are not so clean in their persons as the English, and some publicans make a point of refusing them lodgings. When the Irish hay-makers have women and children with them, they often camp in the lanes, but without tents, there cooking their food, and taking their evening meals; such a case with an English party is very rare.

Beer is the hay-makers' usual drink. They very seldom have recourse to spirituous liquors, and, compared with the workmen on canals, railroads, and in brick-fields, they are generally of sober habits. The Irish are decidedly more sober than the English. When lodging either at a private or public house, each man buys his own food, the cooking being performed, and pepper and salt being providec, gratis. The publicans usually keep bread, cheese, and bacon, and sometimes cooked meat, for sale; at some houses soup is supplied, for which the charge is twopence a basin. Tea and coffee are not commonly used.

Towards their employers and strangers, the hay-makers are civil in manner and language, but with each other *practical* jokes are not uncommon. The language of the English laborers among themselves, particularly of the young men, is mixed up with many oaths, and horrible imprecations. This species of language is at present dreadfully on the increase, and has not yet reached its climax; for these laborers are still behind the workmen on railroads and canals, inland boatmen, brickmakers, and the like, from whom the contagion has been caught.

Upon their way from home, and at their places of destination, anxious are the inquiries and the mutual talk of the men as to the probabilities of the weather, the state of the crops, the numbers of workmen likely to come up, the prices of labor, and the masters who have and who have not engaged their complement of men. The season fairly entered into, the merits and demerits of the different masters who give the best wages, whose beer is the best, who are most liberal in giving that and victuals, and who look most sharply after their people, are engaging subjects of conversation; but of these, "the beer" is the most frequent; and it is impossible for strangers to conceive the importance which hay-makers, in particular the English, attach to beer, either as a source of pleasure or a help to work. When elevated with this same beverage, their own capabilities are boasted of; and how much, in one day, a man can mow of grass, cut or thrash of corn, feats of strength and agility, and the like, supply matter for noisy but friendly debate. Sometimes the meaning of words and phrases locally used in the neighborhoods of their respective homes, and local peculiarities in manners and customs, especially as regards labor, beguile their leisure hours. With them Saturday nights are times of carousal. Sunday is a tiresome day, not one hay-maker in a hundred attending a place of worship; from singing, or any kind of play, they usually abstain on Sunday, but often get tipsy; and if their master required it, (as is sometimes the case in wet weather,) they would not hesitate to work. Tobacco, in smoking, is used in great quantities; a few chew it; but snuff is only taken in fun, when an elderly mechanic or old woman offers a pinch. Tossing halfpence, to decide which man shall pay for beer, or a game of skittles, the stake very seldom exceeding a pint of beer, is almost the only gambling in which they indulge; cards are very seldom used. Over their jugs and pipes, a song is a favorite recreation; the music, however, is never, and the words not frequently, of a refined order. Occasionally a song is sung in praise of poaching, after the manner in which war or sea songs set forth the hardships, pleasures, glories, and honors of war and the ocean. The way in which such songs are received, and the heartiness in which all join in the chorus, prove that with the English agricultural laborers, poaching is not considered a crime; though, in talking of poaching, they treat it as a misfortune for a man to have a propensity towards it, and call him a fool for indulging therein. Politics they never discuss. If any portion of a weekly newspaper be read aloud, it commonly is something which relates to a murder, a robbery, or dreadful accident. Quarrelling, likely to lead to fighting, is carefully avoided; and if a man in this respect lacks discretion, he is expressed by his fellow-workmen, particularly a mower by fellow-mowers, and reminded, that a fight will probably spoil him for work for a week; not a slight consideration with a laborer, miles away from home, depending upon his daily work for his daily bread.

IMPROVED SHORT HORN BULL SIR WALTER.

The noble animal represented by the above engraving, is owned by WM. M'KNIGHT, Esq., of this city, and kept on his farm at Parma, in this county, by L. W. METCALF. *Sir Walter* is now six years old, and weighs about 2,500 lbs. He was raised by Mr. Chrisp, a celebrated breeder of improved cattle in Northumberland, England, and imported in 1836 by Adam Ferguson, Esq., of Nelson, U. C.

Sir Walter was got by *Batchelor*, (Herd Book No. 1616;) Dam Sprightly, by *Bamptom*, (No. 1677;) Grand-dam, by *Waverly*, (No. 2819;) Great Grand-dam, by a son of *Washington*, (No. 674.)

It gives us pleasure to inform our readers where such animals as the above can be found; and we hope that the farmers in this section of country will avail themselves of such opportunities for improving their breeds of stock.—☞ For Terms, &c. see handbills.

The Agricultural Society and Fair.

The subject of forming an Agricultural Society for the county of Monroe, was brought before our readers last month; and according to a suggestion then made, a number of farmers in this vicinity have given us their views on this subject, and are decidedly in favor of the project. We have not as yet, however, received as general an expression from the influential farmers of Monroe, as to warrant any decisive measures; and those who have given in their opinions in favor of a society, are not agreed as to the best time and manner of forming it. Two plans have been suggested, both of which are plausible, and either of which will prove successful, if the farmers will awake to their true interests.

The first is, that a public meeting be held this spring, to discuss the subject; and if agreed on, to organize a society, and make arrangements for holding a fair next fall.

We think this the most proper course to be taken, provided the farmers feel sufficient interest in the subject to induce them to come together for the purpose.

The other suggestion is, that no attempt be made to get a meeting or form a society this spring; but let general notice be given that an Agricultural Fair will be held at Rochester, next fall, at the time of the Mechanics' Fair; at which all kinds of choice stock and farm productions will be exhibited for sale and examination. This, it is thought, will bring together the best farmers in the county, and awaken a spirit of improvement which will induce them to unite their efforts to form an efficient Agricultural Society.

This plan will succeed well if farmers will manifest sufficient zeal in the exhibition without the stimulus of awarding premiums.

This subject is of so great and obvious importance to the farmers of Monroe, that we are unwilling to believe they will not give it their attention. All that appears to us to be wanting is, for a few well known influential farmers to lead the way, and set others an example. There are enough who are ready to follow; and are there none willing to lead? Are there none who are willing to give a little of their time and influence for this purpose? Does not the present state of our affairs, the condition of our agriculture, and the credit of our country demand it? How many will answer during the present month?

Horticultural Fair, and Premiums for 1840.

The important art of Horticulture has of late received comparatively very little attention from this community. When we consider how largely it contributes to the enjoyment and comforts of life, to supplying our wants and furnishing our luxuries, all must admit that it deserves more attention, and ought to receive more general encouragement.

In view of this subject, it has been proposed that a Horticultural Exhibition be held next fall, at the time of holding the Mechanics' Fair. (It is expected there will be an Agricultural Fair also.) A fund will be raised for the purpose of awarding premiums for the best Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers; and it is confidently expected that all who are engaged in this business, or feel an interest in the subject, will lend their aid, so as to make the exhibition highly interesting and useful. A list of articles for which premiums will be awarded, will be published in the Farmer as early as possible.

Premiums for Early Vegetables.

In order to induce gardeners to exercise their skill in producing fine early vegetables, so that our market may be earlier supplied with these luxuries, the following premiums will be awarded during the spring and summer:—

For the earliest and best	Asparagus,	2 bunches of 25,	$1 00
" "	Radishes,	2....."	1 00
" "	Lettuce,	6 heads.....	1 00
" "	Cucumbers,	1 dozen.....	2 00
Second "	"	1.....	1 00
" "	Melons,	2.....	1 00
" "	Tomatoes,	1 dozen.....	2 00
Second "	"	1 "	1 00
" "	Green Peas,	1 peck.....	2 00
Second "	"	1.....	1 00
" "	String Beans,	1 ".....	1 00
" "	Green Corn,	1 dozen.....	2 00
Second "	"	1 "	1 00
" "	New Potatoes,	1 peck.....	2 00
Second "	"	1 "	1 00

The articles are to be delivered at the Rochester Seed Store, in the Arcade Hall, where they will be examined by the committee. All gardeners are at liberty to compete; but when two premiums are awarded for the same articles, they must be from different gardens. The size and quality, as well as earliness of the articles, will be taken into consideration. The names of the successful competitors will be published.

M. B. BATEHAM,
H. O'REILLY,
T. M. WATSON, } *Committee.*

EATON'S BOTANY.

We have received a Prospectus from Professor Eaton, for a new edition of his Botany, which is to be ready early in the spring, and be comprised in about 550 pages, large octavo. We cannot do better than to give his Address to his former patrons without abridgment. T.

"To Botanists and their Pupils, who have contributed to, and patronized, the Manual of Botany through the seven preceding Editions:"

Most of you remember, that the first spark of zeal for Botany, as an Academic study, was the scintillation, produced by legislative collision; when the question on the purchase of Dr. Hosack's garden was agitated in the New-York legislative assembly. You will also remember, that this treatise was well-timed; by coming out, when we had no substitute in English.—Bigelow's Boston Florula, and Muhlenburg's Catalogue were our only guides, until the learned work of Frederick Pursh appeared. This being in Latin, it did not check the progress of the Manual. You all united in its support, and carried it on by your liberal contributions, unto its seventh edition in 1836. For more than a year it has been out of the book market; though loudly called for by you, and by those who have been dependant on your advice. The reason for so long withholding the 8th edition could be justified; but it is not necessary.

I now solicit your renewed contributions for a very few weeks. *Localities* are so very important, that every addition you can make of a *rare* plant, will be a valuable contribution. But my time for receiving such favors is short. Mr. Gates, the publisher (I never will be a proprietor) has now sent me a proof-sheet, extending to page 120; and he gives me 48 pages per week. The work having grown beyond the fair size of a Manual, I now entitle it, NORTH AMERICAN BOTANY, and adopt the octavo form.

Age, and declining vision, have admonished me, that I must call in the youthful zeal, with talented energies, to supply my loss by the wanings of years. I have been so fortunate, as to succeed in associating Dr. John Wright with me in this edition. He is a very zealous and accurate young naturalist. After some years of ardent devotedness to the Natural Sciences at this institution, he had the benefit of Professors Ives' and Silliman's instructions at Yale College. He has since been united with Professor Hall in a descriptive catalogue of Troy plants. In the summer of 1838, he collected and reported, the plants of Michigan as official Botanist to the State Geological Commission.

Dr. Wright is going through all the generic and specified descriptions; correcting and modernizing the language, as far as may be done, without departing from the original simplicity of manner peculiar to this work. New and well authenticated discoveries are also added by him. He has before him the works of Lindley, Torrey, Darlington, Hooker, Beck, &c.—The contributions of many friends, in catalogues, letters, and rare plants, afford him many facilities.

I devote myself chiefly to the application of Lindley's Natural Orders, New Medical Flora, &c., in order to give the student, in a cheap way, a greatly improved view of the properties and uses of North American plants.

Most respectfully, your obliged,
TROY, Feb. 1st, 1840. AMOS EATON."

*The last four editions gave two thousand copies each.

"Unfrequent Ploughing."

Under this head, in an agricultural Address by ELI NICHOLS of Belmont county, Ohio,—kindly furnished by the author—we find the following remarks:

"UNFREQUENT PLOUGHING.—A doctrine formerly prevailed that it is the division of the particles of the soil that causes fertility. This led to frequent ploughing as tending to produce this division. Fallows were ploughed from three to four times. It operated to make the first crop better, but continually diminished the strength of the soil. Philosophy, through the agricultural societies, came to the aid of the farmer and taught him that his great labor in ploughing was steadily exhausting his soil, by exposing to the evaporating powers of the sun and wind, those particles which constitute fertility, and by all allowing the fertilizing gases to escape. The consequence is, the intelligent farmer now argues: If I can increase my crop one fourth as much by manuring as by a second and third ploughing, I had better manure than plough; for the first will every year make my land rich and richer and thereby increase my crops, and the second will continually make it poorer. The frequent ploughing of corn makes it an exhausting crop, but no means of avoiding it is yet known."

We should be glad to hear from some of our practical farmers on this subject, as well as to have further illustration of this theory from its respected author. T.

Silk Publications.

We omitted to mention in our last, "THE SILK CULTURIST," an excellent monthly paper, published at Wethersfield, Conn., by F. G. Comstock, Sec'y. of the Hartford Co. Silk Society. Terms, $1 per year. Subscriptions received at the Rochester Seed Store.

"THE SILK GROWER," formerly published at Burlington, N. J., is discontinued, and its subscription list transferred to the Journal of the Am. Silk Soc. The price of the Silk Grower was $2 per year instead of $3, as stated in our last.

For the New Genesee Farmer.

Observations on the departing Winter.

It seems desirable that a small portion of the "Farmer" should be appropriated to subjects of interest, other than agricultural. If one page could even be filled with the most pertinent and valuable literary matter, it would probably be most welcome to a great majority of its readers. There are many things which have a pretty direct bearing upon farming interests, which are not strictly agricultural. The laws of weather, or the laws by which the changes of weather, are directed, to advert to no other, are subjects of great consequence. Like all the other laws of this splendid system of nature, this wondrous and beautiful fabric of divine power and skill, they are to be learned only from observation. *Facts* are the elements from which the general principles must be deduced.—The man who seems to know more about these changes, and to have the wisdom to anticipate them more than others, has been a more careful observer of facts, and taken a wider range of observation, and possessed a more happy talent of generalizing the principles, and forming special and important conclusions. Unstable is the atmosphere, and hidden from the eyes of men as are the causes of changes, yet it was said with truth nearly two thousand years ago, "ye can discern the face of the sky." The same discernment is still to be acquired, and is to be the result of observation and deduction.

In the winter, which is now passing away from us, there has been a singular succession of facts. The changes of the weather have been great and attended with great consequences. The barometer has shown great differences in the weight of the atmosphere.—The winds have been uncommonly violent. Over a large tract of the Northern States there has been an unusual fall of snow. The ground froze in autumn before the rains had filled the earth with water to its usual extent, and yet there has been little want of this necessary of life and comfort.

The mean temperature of 1838 for December, was 22° 56, and for December 1839 was 28° 36, being considerable higher, from the first half of the month being uncommonly warm.

In 1838, the canal was closed by ice on November 21st, and remained closed through the winter. But in 1839, the canal closed on November 22, and was fully open in a fortnight and was not finally closed till Dec. 17. Hence it was that the mean temperature of the first half of December last was 34° 45. The last half had a mean temperature of 23° 33, a little above that of the whole of December 1838.

The mean temperature of January 1839 was 25° 31, and that of last January was 19° 54, a difference of nearly *five* degrees for the month. This is a great difference, and shows the severity of the last month.—The thermometer attests the correctness of the impressions of the public on this subject.

In December 1839, there fell about Rochester *forty one* inches of snow; in January 1840, about *twenty four* inches. In the whole winter of 1838–9, there fell about 60 inches of snow, but it did not fall in such large quantities at a time.

The mean temperature of the first half of February 1839 was 20° 22, and of the present February was 27° 48, being warmer than the last year. Last year the sleighing lasted nearly through February, while it was gone this February as early as the 18th, and chiefly gone some days earlier.

The coldest weather in this city in 1839 was only *four* degrees below cypher; and this winter only *three* below. In the cold change, January 16 and 17, when our temperature was *three* below; at Albany it was from 28 to 32 below in different parts of the city; in Pittsfield, Mass., 32 below, and at New Lebanon and Shaker Village, east of Albany still lower.

The winter has been much more severe on the east side of the Allegany ridge than on the west side.—Thus Virginia has had extreme cold over the lower country; the same also in New England and the eastern part of the State of New-York. In the county of Plymouth, Massachusetts, there has been little snow, and over the eastern part of the State of Ohio; but in the intervening distance, the snow has been deep, and the eastern part of this State and Massachusetts have been absolutely overwhelmed with it. Yet it is remarkable that on the west side of the Green Mountains in Vermont and in the northeastern parts of this State, there has been only a moderate fall of snow, and the winds that have been so tempestuous in other parts, have not reached that portion of our country.

More damage has been done by storms along our coast the past winter than usual; far more shipping lost, and far more lives destroyed. The breaking up of the ice and rise of the streams in the last fortnight, has made much desolation in several of the States.—From Ohio and the western part of Pennsylvania, from Virginia and Maryland, as well as from the Hudson and its tributaries, there are sad reports of great destruction of property.

In this section of our country, have we so far shared less in these sufferings. Even now the swollen Genesee is a roaring, dashing, and harmless, stream, is hastening to be lost in the blue waters of the Ontario.

Rochester, Feb. 25, 1840. C. D.

Wild Rice, (Zizania aquatica.)

A subscriber writes "I would ask as a favor any information you or any of your subscribers can give through your paper respecting wild rice of the northern and western lakes and rivers, as I want some to sow in our flowed meadows and swamps, having reason to believe it may be cultivated on such lands to good advantage. I think the experiment well worth trying."

We have noticed the wild rice growing on one or two localities on the borders of lake Ontario, but not very abundantly. If an opportunity offers we will obtain some of the seed next summer, and send to our correspondent. From what we have seen, however, we should judge that it is decidedly a water plant, and cannot be cultivated except on such lands as are mostly covered with water.

We are not aware that any experiments have been made with a view to its cultivation, and if any of our correspondents can give us any information on the subject we shall be happy to hear from them. In the mean time we give the following extract from Loudon's Encyclopœdia of Agriculture, the only work containing any thing on the subject, at this moment at hand: "The *Zizania aquatica* might be cultivated on the margins of ponds for its seeds, which much resemble those of Polish millet. It is exceedinlgy prolific, grows in great luxuriance, and produces abundance of bland, farinaceous seeds, in all the shallow streams of the dreary wilderness in north-west America, between the Canadian lakes and the hilly range which divides Canada from the country on the Northern Pacific ocean. Its seeds contribute essentially to the support of the wandering tribes of Indians, and feed immense flocks of wild swans, geese, and other water-fowl, which resort there for the purpose of breeding. Productive as is this excellent plant, and habituated to an ungenial climate, and to situations which refuse all culture, it is surprising, says Pinkerton [*Geog.* vol. III., 339,] that the European settlers in the more northern parts of America, have as yet taken no pains to culture and improve a vegetable production, which seems intended by nature to become at some future period, the bread corn of the North."

Duty on Silk.

The subject of imposing a protective duty on silk, for the purpose of encouraging its production and manufacture at home, is a question of great importance to this nation at the present time. Most journals have recommended that peutions be sent to Congress on the subject. But in the Dec. No. of the Silk Culturist we find it asserted that Congress has not a right to impose any duty on French silks, (which constitute a large proportion of the manufactured silks imported into this country,) owing to a stipulation in a treaty made between France and the United States at the time of the settlement of the indemnity question, in which the latter guarantees to the former that no duties shall be imposed on her silks. We have made considerable search for some record of a treaty containing this stipulation, but have not been able to find any. And further, we are unwilling to believe that our government would shackle itself in such a manner, merely to "induce France, not to be generous, but just." Besides, in a late discussion of this subject in Congress, Henry Clay declared himself in favor of imposing a duty as large as the compromise act would allow, which is twenty per cent. And during all the debate, no allusion was made to the existence of any such stipulation with France as that mentioned above. We cannot but conclude therefore that the "Culturist" was mistaken.

From the Ohio Farmer.

Maple Sugar.

We publish, at the request of a correspondent, the following article on maple sugar, published in our third volume. As the sugar season is now approaching, it is to be hoped that many of our farmers will follow the simple process here described. The superior quality of the sugar will certainly justify every manufacturer in exercising neatness and cleanliness, where they involve no expense. And the higher price which this fine sugar will bring in market, will more than compensate for the diminution of weight arising from the drainage.

We think the method of drainage here recommended, by far superior to the usual method with barrels.—The conical shaped vessels are made of a cheap material, and no man can be found who is not sufficiently acquainted with carpenter's tools to make them for himself—besides these considerations, experience has fully shown us that small quantities of sugar are much more easily drained than large ones. These small vessels are readily handled, and can without difficulty or inconvenience be placed in a warm room, and the form of them is the best that can be adopted for the ready flow of the moisture.

Mr. Medary—I send you a small specimen of beautiful Maple Sugar, manufactured by Mr. David Augustus, a very intelligent farmer residing in Tarleton, Fairfield county. When you are informed that this sugar derives its beauty from the particular cleanliness exercised by Mr. A. in its manufacture, I trust that with me you will wish that our sugar makers were in general better impressed with the propriety of attention in this particular. Is it not to be imagined, that in a *pecuniary* point of view they would be profitable? Mr. A. made, as I understand from himself, about 450 lbs., all of like quality with this specimen. The following description of the process of manufacture, is in his own words. It will be observed that he only varies from Chaptal in his language, and in the want of technical terms:

"Be particular to have clean buckets for the sap, and to have clean kettles. Boil only one barrel of sap to each kettle, and when boiled to a proper syrup to strain it through flannel, take it off the fire, and cleanse the kettles;—then pour in one pint of sweet milk to each barrel of water evaporated,—put it over the fire, and when it is about to commence boiling, take it off—let it stand a few minutes, skim it and strain it through flannel. It should not be suffered to stand off the fire more than one night, then put it over the fire, and for every three barrels of water, use at least four eggs well beaten—skim it, and if it is not perfectly clear, take it off, and strain it again—then boil it down with a rapid fire, adding, if necessary, clean butter or lard to prevent its boiling over; and when it is sufficiently boiled to lift from a cup of water with the point of a knife, take the kettle off to cool, and let the crystals form, for which purpose two days are amply sufficient. Then put it in the cones made of poplar boards holding from 15 to 20 pounds, bringing them to a point at the lower end, and leaving a hole at the point about the size of a shingle nail—set them in a stove room, or some other place where it may be made hot, so as to cause the molasses to separate from the crystals; leave it in the stove-room for a week, so that it may become perfectly dry."

I send you this description with the hope that the simplicity of it will induce others to make a trial.

I am yours, respectfully,

A. S. Chew

Part of the Address of the Rev. D. V. McLean before the American Silk Society.

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT WASHINGTON, DEC. 12, 1839.

The December No. of the Journal of the American Silk Society contains this able address. As we read it we could not help wishing that it might be read by every American citizen, especially every Farmer.—At the same time we feared that its length would deter many from its perusal, and also prevent our giving it a place in our columns. By the request of several of our friends, however, we have concluded to publish the most interesting and important portions of it, which we are satisfied our readers will find well worth an attentive perusal.

The Journal states that the "address was listened to with wrapt attention by a very large and respectable audience. The hall of the House of Representatives was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and among the latter we observed Mr Clay, and many other members of Congress, all of whom appeared to be much pleased with the address. It is proper to say that the twelve pounds of raw silk produced by MR. MC LEAN, from a quarter of an acre of land, was on the table before the speaker, and gave great force to his arguments."

That our country is experiencing great and perplexing embarrassments, and that we are far from enjoying, as a nation, the plenty and the prosperity which our almost boundless resources lead us justly to expect, is painfully felt by all our citizens. We may blame our government or our banks, but whatever agency they may have in our difficulties, they do not *directly* produce them.

Such are our *real* or *imaginary* wants, that we *consume* more than we *produce*, and as long as this is the case, neither our government or our banks can furnish us effectual and permanent relief. Our imports have exceeded our exports; our consumption has gone beyond our production for years in an alarming degree. The commercial balance against us, *this very year*, will probably fall little short of $50,000,000; added to which is the annual interest on state loans amounting to full $12,000,000 more. That is, we are this moment in debt to the amount of upwards of $50,000,000—besides a debt on time for somewhere near $200,000,000, and this debt *must* be paid; our creditors are themselves embarrassed at home, and they must and will have their money. Here is the cause of the melancholy prostration of business in our whole country, the stoppage of banks, the ruin of merchants, and the downward tendency in the price of all the products of our soil. Look where we will no permanent relief can be found, but in the *actual production* of that which will liquidate our present debt, and the possession of which will diminish our importations in time to come—or serve as a valuable export in exchange for foreign products. But what can we produce that will promise these desired results?

After considering Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco, and showing conclusively that these articles will not answer the purpose, he proceeds:

These indeed form a respectable item in our annual exports, but they are utterly inadequate to accomplish the results desired, and neither can be materially increased to advantage. Where then shall we seek for relief? Is it answered, diminish our imports. True; but where shall we begin? What do we import now to any considerable extent that is not *absolutely* necessary to the *real* or *imaginary* wants of a great and rapidly growing nation? Will a prosperous people—with unlimited resources, submit to *real* or *imaginary* privations—because we read to them homilies on political economy. Is it not morally certain, that as our nation increases, our consumption must also increase, and our importations in a corresponding degree. The only hope of a diminution of imports, is home production. We *must* produce, for home consumption, some important articles, and in this way lessen importations, or we *must* produce something largely for export, that will balance our account current with other nations. Once more, I ask, where shall we turn for relief?—what shall we produce? Plainly, whatever it is; it ought to be something which we *largely consume*, which will command a *high and certain* market abroad, and which our *whole country* can produce. And what article, I ask, is this? You anticipate my answer.—I fearlessly affirm, in my deliberate judgment, the production of silk alone, will meet the exigency of the case. Silk *must become a great national staple in America*, if we would secure and perpetuate individual and national prosperity. When this becomes the case—and, sir, I honestly fear *not till then*, under the smiles of a gracious Providence, and the benign influence of a paternal government, we may walk abroad with proud independence—secure from the vexations and embarrassments which, to a greater or less extent, invariably attend a debtor nation.

Here is an article which we largely consume, an article with which we *cannot* dispense, which the nation *must* and *will* have, either produced or imported in annually increasing quantities.

Next to food, the chief want of man, in every state of society, is clothing. This, in all civilized countries, is produced from *wool*, *flax*, *cotton*, and *silk*. The increasing extent to which silk enters into the clothing of the civilized world is amazing! In our own country it pervades every class of society, and enters largely into the *holy-day*, and even *daily* habiliments of 12,000,000 *of people*. The average annual importations of silk into the United States during the last five years, was $13,273,114. In the year 1836, it rose to the enormous sum of between 25 and $26,000,000. Now the *mere abstraction of such* an item from our indebtedness, would almost render us independent. * *

Here then *certainly is* an article which we largely consume at home, and which will command a ready market in any quantities abroad. But can we produce it? Why, I ask in reply, can we not? Nature has surely thrown no insurmountable obstacles in our way. We are nearly or quite on the same parallel of latitude with the principal silk growing countries in the world. The tree which furnishes food for the silk worm, we know will flourish here; because, in very many portions of our country it is of spontaneous growth. And even the more valuable kinds, which have of late years been introduced into our country, and which have been supposed incapable of enduring the rigors of our northern winters, are found by actual experiment, every thing their warmest friends could desire.

In the *actual production of silk* experiments have been made in every period of our colonial as well as national existence—which have uniformly resulted in the production of silk of as beautiful texture and lustre, and as strong a fibre as is produced in any country.—Especially have experiments been made during the last few years, from Maine to Florida, which triumphantly settles the practicability of producing silk in our country. There is something in the dryness and elasticity of our summers, which seem to adapt our country in a peculiar degree to the production of silk. We *can* produce it therefore, just as certainly as we can produce corn or wheat. But can we produce it to a profit? Are not the circumstances of our country such, and the nature of the business such, that the cost of production will equal, if not exceed, the value of the article produced? Here it must be confessed is the consideration which must be *decisive* on the whole subject, both in an individual and national point of view. Individuals will not embark in any kind of business, or having embarked, will not pursue it if it is found to be unprofitable. Nor can the introduction of any business benefit the nation, which does not benefit individuals. The great reason why it is thought it cannot be profitably produced in this country is the fact that labor is here so much higher than in any silk growing country on earth. How can we produce it as cheap as we can buy it when our labor, necessary to produce it, costs from *three* to *eight* times as much as the labor in silk growing countries.

There is much plausibility in this objection, I will acknowledge—and there was a time when it perplexed me greatly.

There are *facts*, however, on this subject, which it does seem to me triumphantly meet all objections to this business, drawn from the comparative price of labor; and I love to deal in facts.

Is it not a *fact* that manufactured cotton goods are furnished cheaper and better by England than by other parts of Europe? Are not the manufactured silks of England furnished *as good and as cheap*, if not *better* and *cheaper*, than the silks of other countries where labor is much lower.

I might instance the production of our finest linens. They *are* furnished *cheaper and better* by Holland and Belgium, than by other powers where labor is cheaper. France *can* and actually *does* furnish fine woollens cheaper and better than they can be furnished by Spain, although the price of labor is much in favor of Spain.

One great reason, undoubtedly, why the price of labor is neutralized, so to speak, is the fact, which the history of the *whole world* will prove, that a *decided superiority* and skill is usually obtained in the production of a given article, by those with whom the price of labor is dearer than with their rivals.

We know the price of labor in any country, other things being equal, is usually acording to the *skill* and *industry* of those who perform it.

We do not pay a mechanic or laborer a high price for his labor merely because he chooses to ask it, but because we know the product of his labor will furnish us that which we *know* we can sell to a good profit after paying him his wages. Suppose the daily wages of the East Indian is but a few cents per day, will this advantage counterbalance his want of skill and his destitution of the labor saving machinery, which pervade every branch of business in our own free and happy country?

The inventive genius of Americans is proverbial, and who can doubt the application of their skill and genius to the production of silk? * * *

But again,—how can the price of labor operate to our disadvantage, when the silk growing countries of Europe generally, either owing to their negligence, or climate, are in all cases obliged to make large deductions, for disease and death among their silk worms, while our attention, and the balmy nature of our climate render it unnecessary for us to make *any such* deduction. Some writers assert that even *fifty per cent.* is a reasonable allowance for the per centage which they lose. Should it, however, be but the quarter of this, *this* consideration alone more than balances the difference in the price of labor. If they can lose such a per centage, and still make a profit on their low priced labor, how much greater profit can we make, even if our labor is higher, when no loss is sustained?

But again, I ask how can the price of labor operate to our disadvantage when we are entirely free from every thing like excise duties on trees an silk? A burden which is borne heavily, indeed, by European silk growing countries. We have it on the best authority, that in the Neapolitan territory every mulberry tree pays to the government an annual tax of about sixteen cents, and every pound of silk about thirty-three cents. Even the refuse and unprofitable parts of the silk and cocoons pay about one per cent. to the government.

Surely if labor cost even *nothing* there, and it is still profitable to produce silk, it may be vastly more profitable here with all the high price of our labor.

But if we can, as we actually do, grow and manufacture cotton and sell it in India cheaper than they can elsewhere procure it, why can we not do the same with silk?

We know with all their disadvantages other nations produce silk to a profit, and while in other things we yield to no nation on earth, why shall we in silk alone?

But we are not left to such a course of reasoning, conclusive as it is, to my own mind, to prove that silk may be profitably produced in our own country. I do not believe we are warranted, as yet, from actual results—to speak with absolute certainty, as to the amount of profit per acre in the production of silk; still sufficient *is* known from actual experiments to satisfy any reasonable mind that it can be produced to a profit. * *

Experiments have been made in various sections of our country during the last few years, expressly with a view to test the profits of this business; and feeling obliged as I do, to believe the statements of gentlemen who have made such experiments, my only surprise has been that the results have shown such *large* profits. I could name experiments made in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio; but they are familiar to all, and they all go to prove that silk can be produced so as to yield a *very large* profit.

But on this subject I have *other evidence still*, that silk can be produced in our country, notwithstanding the high price of labor, to a large profit—evidence which, to me at least, is *perfect demonstration*, I have actually produced it myself to a large profit. Last year I actually produced silk at the rate of $104 per acre. This year, valuing the raw silk at $4,50 per lb., I produced at the rate of $108 per acre; or valuing it $6 per lb. at the rate of $180 per acre. The gross product this year was 520 lbs. of cocoons, or 48 lbs. reeled silk. The cost of producing which is $2,25 per lb., or the value of one *male* and two *female* hands, twelve weeks each, which, valuing the silk as above, leaves the minimum profit $108 per acre. Now in this I know there is no mistake. *There, sir, before you is the silk—it will speak for itself.* Nor was my knowledge or facilities and advantages greater than what is possessed by *any* and *every* member of the

community; I am perfectly persuaded every prudent man may realize the same.

Now, in view of the foregoing reasoning and facts, can I doubt the practicability of our producing silk to a profit, notwithstanding the high price of our labor; and can I, as a patriot, a philanthropist, refrain from urging my fellow-citizens to embark in this business? —and can any man who believes these facts, and this reasoning, fail to urge the same thing on his fellow-citizens, by his example, as well as by his precept.— *That demonstration* which results from the actual production of the article itself *will* convince.

It is not to be supposed that individual cases of failure and disappointment will not occur; some may undertake more than they can accomplish, and fail. Untoward circumstances may prevent success in others; the visionary and the grasping, who expect, at once, to amass a fortune in the production of silk, will be disappointed, and will, doubtless, abandon the whole thing. Those who engage in the business, however, intelligently with common sense views, will, with patience and perseverance, infallibly reap a rich reward, while they will assist in adding millions to the wealth of their country. What more then, I ask, is necessary to induce this whole nation to commence the production of silk.

I will advert to two or three considerations, which, in my own view, are of great importance in reference to this subject. The *first* is the employment which the production of silk will furnish to that portion of our community which are destitute of profitable employment. All the means of human enjoyment, and all the accumulations of wealth, are in one form or other the product of human labor. The happiness and wealth of nations are, therefore, promoted in exact proportion to the active industry of the community.— In order that readily extended prosperity exist, it is absolutely necessary that industry pervade every department of society, and that this industry should be directed to objects, adapted to those who labor, and capable of producing wealth. Then *something* is produced by all. No community, as a mass, can grow rich, no large number of families can permanently thrive, when one, two, three, or more members in each family are entirely unproductive. Suppose one quarter of the community, devote their energies to speculation, in its thousand forms. They may grow rich by their speculation, but all they gain is abstracted from others in some way, they produce nothing, their country must grow poorer—they must be sustained by the labors of the other portions of the community, and permanent prosperity cannot exist.

As nations and large communities are made up of families and individuals—in order to national prosperity it is absolutely necessary that industry pervade the domestic circle—that all the members of our families should be usefully employed. In the present state of society and the existing subjects of industry, however, profitable employment *cannot be furnished* to the whole of the domestic circle. In the days of our fathers there was indeed no want of such employment—the music of the spinning wheel, and the noise of the shuttle and the distaff was heard in all our dwellings. The numerous labor-saving machinery—the product of the last and preceding age—introduced into almost every department of business, has entirely superseded these in domestic life. The circumstances of a very large portion of our farmers are such, and the state of society is such, that there is now an *absolute want* of suitable and profitable employment for the female members of their families. They cannot, in consistency with their education and rank, take hold of the culinary deparment, and perform the drudgery of domestic duties. If there are many such in the family, even this would not furnish them employment; and the actual consequence is, that many an affectionate, prudent, and laborious father, has actually sunk beneath that dearly cherished but unproductive part of his charge. Every community, therefore, that would secure permanent prosperity, must seek employments on which they can profitably bestow domestic labor— and where, let me ask, is there an employment that promises so much, in this respect, as the production of silk? The production of silk seems almost designed for female hands—it is suited to their ability, and promises as large returns for the labor bestowed, as any other employment. In every period of the history of silk, it has *actually* received the fostering encouragement of female influence. Queens and noble ladies have been its patrons—and the noblest daughters of our land would be honored, by devoting a portion of their time to the production of silk in some of its stages. May we not hope that an article, which enters so largely into the wardrobes of our wives and our daughters—which, more than all other fabrics, adorns their persons—will receive their fostering care? Indeed vast as may be the importance of the introduction of silk culture to our country, I despair of witnessing its complete success until our fair country women actually engage in its production. And one of the most cheering signs of the times is, that this to some extent is already the case. When your daughters and mine, sir, shall walk abroad in silks, which their own hands aided to produce, then the culture of silk, as a source of national wealth, will no longer be doubtful.

* * * * But there are other members of the domestic circle, besides those already referred to, whose labor is almost or entirely unproductive, for want of proper objects on which to bestow that labor. In almost every family, there are children and aged and infirm individuals, whose labor is of little value on the farm, and these are the persons who can almost entirely take care of the cocoonery. With a little direction and superintendence, even children can do much toward gathering the leaves and feeding the worm,—even the aged and decrepid, with the aid of ingenious contrivances for moving along by the shelves, can perform the work of the most athletic laborer.— Surely that community *cannot but* grow rich, when the labors of all are made productive. Other communities may be convulsed with every fluctuation in trade —*this* can smile with complacency in the midst of plenty—while all are debtors to them, they to none.

* * * * * *

I know much mystery hangs around the whole subject of producing silk, in the midst of most of our farmers and planters. Accustomed to deal in the heavier products of the soil, the very delicacy of the article causes them to distrust their ability and skill in its production. They read or hear of large and expensive cocooneries, with nicely adjusted shelves, and hurdles and spinning frames, with furnaces and flues, with hygrometers, and thermometers, and serometers, and hourly feeding by day and by night—and they are actually frightened from the undertaking, or even from an honest and serious examination of its practicability. But these appendages *do not* belong to the subject. I can speak from at least some little practical experience —the production of silk in the form of the cocoon, *is* an exceedingly simple thing. There is not a farmer or planter in our land, who has not sufficient accommodations, either in his house or his out-buildings, to produce from one hundred to one thousand dollars worth of silk, and no fixtures in most cases will be needed, but such as he himself, with his hammer and his saw, can furnish. Care and attention are indeed necessary; but these are equaly necessary in order to the most successful results in any business. This is a business, concerning which experience alone can give us our *best* and most *voluable* information. Much, undoubtedly, may be learned from books, and the experience of others,—still we cannot hope for the most successful results until we have had some little experience. * * * * *

The advocates of silk are far from wishing to see other products of our soil diminished. These may, and ought to be increased an hundred fold—but they *do wish* by their example and by their precept to add another to the existing list of our productions. They do wish to develope our resources, and add to our population an hundred fold; they do wish to retain in the possession of our own citizens the $13,273,114 which we annually pay for foreign silk. They do wish to see productive industry pervade every department of life, and the condition and comforts of all our citizens improved. For ever dumb be the tongue that would represent our enterprize as inimical to the best interests of the poor. If ever an enterprize promised joy and prosperity to the whole community, especially to the poor, this is that enterprize. Is the immense production and manufacture of cotton no advantage to the poor? How then can the production of a rich and valuable article, the use of which pervades every class of society, which will give employment to thousands and tens of thousands of industrious poor, which will pour millions into our treasury—how can this fail to better the condition of the poor as well as the rich. Even if it should curtail the production of bread itself, which, however, it never will do, how could this operate to the injury or oppression of the poor? when the article produced will buy more bread than they could, by possibility, have produced from the soil?

Mr. President,—Time admonishes me, I owe an apology for trespassing so long on your patience, on this subject I scarcely know where to stop.

In know, sir, it is difficult to introduce to the extent of millions any new branch of industry among any class of men. It is not the work of a day. Patience and perseverance alone will accomplish it. But it is doubly difficult to introduce such a business as that which has called us together, generally among the farmers of our land.

Than farmers, there is no more valuable class of men in any community; cautious and distrustful as they are of innovations, they will, nevertheless, act on demonstration and conviction; and may I not hope, sir, we have demonstration in the beautiful specimens of silk here exhibited that will produce conviction and action.

Do I mistake the signs of the times, when I predict, as I here publicly do, the speedy and triumphant success of the silk culture in our beloved country. You and your associates, sir, may have opposition. A thousand fingers may point at you, and a thousand tongues may exclaim 'what do these feeble Jews.'— But wiser counsels *will* yet prevail in your halls of legislation. Then clamors *will die*, faint and fainter still will they grow, as year after year your bales of silk shall count by hundred and by thousands, until all the clamor of opposition is hushed to peace, and the voice of the croaker is heard no more.

O, sir, to my own mind the prospect before us is bright with promise. I look forward but a little, and my fondest anticipations are more than realized. I behold this single product flowing to all our ports, through a thousand channels, and peace and plenty pervading all our borders, second only to cotton in the magnitude of its results.

An eminent senator, on a memorable occasion, promised all our farmers silken purses filled with gold shining through their meshes. But, alas, the worthy senator gave us nothing with which to procure either the purses or the gold, and no more would either come at his call, than the ghosts of Macbeth. But *here*, sir, is the silk to make the purses, and *here is* the gold, the returns of silk, to fill them.

Allowance of Water to Horses.

It is by no means an uncommon notion that if horses are to be got into condition for work, they should be allowed to drink but a very small quantity of water. On what physiological basis this opinion is founded, I confess appears to me a perfect mystery. Nevertheless, as many persons adopt this treatment, it is fitting to notice it. For my own part, I have ever found that it is an extremely bad plan to stint a horse in his water, and have consequently always made a practice of leaving plenty of it at all times within reach of every horse I have had. Of course I do not intend to say that when a horse comes in, heated from exercise, he should be suffered to drink, or should have a bellyfull of water just prior to being ridden; but if a horse be watered *ad libitum* in the morning, he will not require to drink again for some hours, and should never be allowed to do so then unless perfectly cool. Those horses that are only supplied with a limited quantity of water at a time, and are never permitted to slake their their thirst fully, will be much more liable to be griped, if at any time they by chance should drink their fill, than those who are always suffered to take as much as nature dictates to them: but should a horse have been hard worked and come into his stable very hot, I would, after having seen him well dried, only give him a small quantity, for two reasons; first, because his eagerness for water, may lead him to drink more at a time than is good for him; and, secondly, because a large quantity of water will probably cause him to break out into a cold sweat, in which he may remain all night if not looked to. After having taken a third or less, of a stable pailful of water, he should be kept without any for some time, and then be allowed to take what he pleases. When, however, you intend to stint your horses, do not suffer your groom to offer them a pailful of water, and to take it from him when he has drunk a small portion of it, but let just the quantity you wish him to have, and no more, be given to him; he will then feel to a certain degree satisfied with what he gets, whereas by taking from him what he expects to have, he becomes fretful and discontented. In the first instance he makes up his mind to slake his thirst with a short allowance of water; whereas in the second his just expectations are baulked in mid career, and his imagination cheated as it were in the height of his enjoyment—and there is much more in this than may be supposed. Physiologists are well aware of the connexion existing between the stomach and the brain; and those who have not enquired into this fact must either do so before they attempt to refute it, or take what I have said as proved.

"If youth were to come again," said an aged gentleman, "I would be a scholar." Ay! and how many more would be? What a useful hint this is to youth.

If every youth would keep in view the fact that "sixty minutes make an hour," how much wiser than the past would be the rising generation.

Time is the cradle of hope, and the grave of existence. It deprives beauty of her charms, while it transfers them to her picture.

For the New Genesee Farmer

Female Readers--Farmer's Daughters.

MR. EDITOR.—As the object of your paper is to promote the interests of the Farming Community, permit me to direct your attention to a large class of that community, who, I think, have been too much overlooked by your predecessors, as well as by most other writers of the day. I allude to the female portion of the agricultural population; particularly to *Farmer's Daughters*: of whom I am proud to call myself one. I am aware Mr. Editor, that you will probably think I am about to introduce a subject which is not exactly adapted to your columns; but sir, I hope to show that it is not only adapted to them, but that your paper of all others is the most proper medium through which to discuss the subject.

I have been a reader of the Genesee Farmer for several years past, and have often imagined that its editors did not expect it to be read by any persons except our fathers. But from my personal knowledge I am convinced that it is read as much by the female members of families as by the other portion. And as it has a more general circulation than any other periodical in this section, it is capable of exerting a wider influence on this community than any other paper. I can assure you that your paper is not thrown aside or destroyed like common political trash; it contains so much instructive and interesting matter in relation to our daily avocations and the scenes which we witness around us, that it is carefully read by the whole family and preserved for future reference. Thus you see that it exerts an influence, not only on the minds of the sturdy farmers themselves, but on their whole families. The sentiments and instructions which it contains will affect the character, and the happiness of the rising generation; and therefore it is that I wish to engage a portion of your attention in favor of that class to which I belong, and which I am fully convinced have much need of such influence. Had I time and space I think I could plainly show that Farmer's Daughters may be greatly benefitted by means of your paper: and also that it would be within the proper sphere of such a journal to devote a portion of its columns to their use, in such a manner as will lead them more properly to understand their privileges and advantages, and to appreciate, improve, and enjoy the numerous means of happiness by which they are surrounded.

If it meets your approbation, Mr. Editor, I will hereafter endeavor to point out a remedy for some of the difficulties which exist in country life, and show that we possess great advantages and the means of true enjoyment within the reach of all. I am aware that this is a task which I am poorly qualified to perform, and therefore hope that some abler pen than mine will ere long be induced to enlist in this cause.

Very respectfully yours,
ANNETTE.

Maple Grove, Feb. 14, 1840.

P. S. I was encouraged to write the above letter to you Mr. Editor, by reading an article in your last paper which led me to infer that, (though not likely to remain such long,) you are at present a Bachelor and disposed to favor the Ladies. If it was a mistaken inference I shall not expect to see any notice taken of my communication. A

Remarks.—It is with much pleasure that we add to our list of correspondents the signature of Annette, and we are highly gratified to learn that our paper is so much read by females, especially by farmer's daughters. When we consider the immense influence, which, as wives and mothers they are soon destined to exert, not only over the character and happiness of farmers and the advancement of agriculture, but over the destiny and prosperity of our country; we are constrained to admit that their improvement is an object of the highest importance, and deserving more special attention than most writers have bestowed upon it. As far as is consistent with the character of our journal, we will gladly afford some space for such communications as are calculated to promote the interests of our female readers. And as their improvement is intimately connected with subjects relating to agriculture and horticulture, we have no doubt that much good may be accomplished.

The above epistle from ANNETTE, was addressed to our junior editor, and her *postscript* would have received a private answer had he known exactly the *who and whereabouts* of the fair writer. As it is he would say that Annette is nearly right in her conjectures respecting him; but he does not intend to change his condition until he has had an opportunity to become better acquainted with some Farmer's Daughters.—*Ed'rs New Genesee Farmer.*

☞ "Lime as manure for wheat," "Descriptive list of Beets," and a number of communications are omitted for want of room. They will appear next month.

ARNOLD'S IMPROVED PORTABLE HORSE POWER.

THE Patentee of this machine, intended to have furnished to the readers of the "New Genesee Farmer" this month, with some important facts relative to his recent improvement in his Horse Power; showing that all the difficulties or objections which the experience of one year has discovered, are entirely removed, and that he is now prepared to challenge any person to find a fault in it that is worthy of notice, or to produce a Horse Power Machine that can compare with it in point of utility. But for the want of room the article must be deferred until next month. In its present state of perfection it would seem that nothing is wanting to make it the most desirable and most useful Horse Power in the country. They are now made for one or two horses, and sufficient power is obtained for all ordinary purposes with only one horse. W. C. A.

Rochester, Feb. 28, 1840.

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE AND CHINA PIGS.

THE subscriber will have on hand for sale in the month of May next, and during the summer season, pigs of the above breeds, of perfect purity of blood and from the largest sized and best stock in the country.

A new imported Boar, direct from Berkshire county England, was added to the piggery last Fall and stock of his get will be ready for delivery from the first of July. This boar possesses all the requisite fine points of a good hog, and has great length for his age. He was descended from large parents, and said by his shipper to be totally unrelated to any thing yet sent out to America. His color is nearly black, and all other characteristics like the best of the old strain originally imported by Mr. Hawes. His stock is recommended for a fresh cross to those already possessing Berkshires. The subsriber has also of the get of Mr. Lossing's importation in the Fall of 1838.

Price, per pair, of Berkshires, caged and delivered on board steamboat,.....$20.00
Price, per pair, of Chinas,.....".....".....15.00

All risk, after shipping, with the purchasers.

When something of a number are taken and it is desired, they will be delivered at Portsmouth on the Ohio river, or any intermediate point on the Ohio Canal, 10 to 12 weeks old, for $30 to $35 per pair, free of all other charge. Money must be remitted with the order for stock, or it will not be attended to. Those first remitting will take precedence in point of time. Bill at par at this place, or nearly so, will be expected. Address, *post paid*, A. B. ALLEN,

Feb. 1, 1840. Buffalo, Erie county, New-York.

Gilson's Straw Cutters and Root Slicers.

FOR CUTS AND DESCRIPTIONS, SEE PAGE 23, N. 6. FARMER.

THESE MACHINES are now manufactured by the Subscriber at his machine shop, near the east end of the Acqueduct, Rochester, where a supply will be kept for sale, and also at the Rochester Seed Store. Farmers are respectfully invited to examine these machines before purchasing others, as it is confidently believed that they are superior to any other machine of the kind now in use.

The price of the Straw Cutter is - - - $20
Of the Root Slicer, - - - - - - - 11

JOSEPH HALL.

Rochester, Feb. 1840.

BUFFALO NURSERY.

LARGE ADDITIONS are constantly being made to this establishment, and it now embraces a large collection of choice varieties of the Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Quince, Almond, Grape, Currant, Gooseberry, Raspberry, Strawberry, &c. Also, a fine collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Creepers, Bulbous Roots, Herbaceous Perennial Flowering Plants; 100 kinds of the finest hardy Roses; 15 kinds of Peonies; 75 kinds of the most splendid double Dahlias. Also, a large collection of choice Green House Plants, in fine order. ☞A few thousand Morus Multicaulis, at low prices.

The location of this Nursery is well adapted to supply Western orders; as the numerous Steam Boats on the lakes enable the proprietor to ship all packages direct to port without delay. Printed catalogues forwarded gratis to any persons on receiving their address. Orders will receive prompt attention. B. HODGE.

Buffalo, Feb. 1st., 1840.

PURE CLOVER SEED.

BOTH the large and the medium kinds of Red Clover Seed, true to its name, and free from injurious weeds, may be had at the Rochester Seed Store. This seed was raised by well known respectable farmers, and may be relied on.

M. B. BATEHAM.

March 2, 1840.

SPRING GRAIN.

SIBERIAN Bald Spring Wheat; Spring Rye; English Potatoe Oats,—and true Chevalier Barley, for sale at the Seed Store. M. B. BATEHAM.

GENUINE ROHAN POTATOES.

THESE celebrated potatoes are for sale at the Rochester Seed-Store, at the following low prices:—$2 per bushel —$5 per barrel, (21-2 bushels.)

As the price will undoubtedly advance in the spring, those who wish to obtain them will do well to order them soon.—They will be safely kept till spring, if desired, and sent according to order. M. B. BATEHAM.

January, 1, 1840.

Agents for the Rochester Seed Store.

A full assortment of seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at each of the following places. Subscriptions will also be received there for the "New Genesee Farmer and Gardener's Journal:"

Buffalo,.....W. & G. Bryant.
Lockport,.....S. H. Marks & Co.
Albion,.....Rathbun & Clark.
Brockport,.....George Allen.
Scotsville,.....Andrus & Garbutt.
Le Roy,.....Tompkins & Morgan.
Batavia,.....J. V. D. Verplanck.
Attica,.....R. & N. Wells,
Perry,.....L. B. Parsons & Son.
Mount Morris,.....R. Sleeper.
Geneseo,.....J. F. & G. W. Wyman.
Canandaigua,.....J. B. Hayes,
Geneva,.....J. N Bogert.
Waterloo,.....Abram Deuel,
Auburn,.....T. M. Hunt.
Palmyra,.....Hoyt & May.
Newark,.....Doane & Partridge.
Syracuse,.....T. B. Fitch & Co.
Utica,.....J. E. Warner.
Oswego,.....M. B. Edson.
M. B. BATEHAM.

Rochester Seed-Store, March 1, 1840.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FOR
THE NEW GENESEE FARMER, MARCH 2, 1840.

WHEAT,....per bushel,....	$	87½a	$
CORN,.....	"	44.....	
OATS,.....	"	28.....	31
BARLEY,.....	"	38.....	44
RYE,.....	"	62½.....	
PEAS, Common, .	"	50.....	75
BEANS, White,..	"	75.....	
POTATOES,....	"	19.....	25
APPLES, Desert,.	"	50.....	63
" Cooking,	"	38.....	50
" Dried,...	"	1,00.....	1,25
CIDER,.....	barrel, ...	1,75.....	2,00
FLOUR, Superfine,	"	4,50.....	
" Fine, ...	"	4,00.....	
SALT, ...	"	2,00.....	
PORK, Mess,.....	"	13,00....	13,50
" Prime,....	"	9,50.....	10,00
" Hog, ...100 lbs.....		4,50.....	5,00
BEEF, ...	"	5,00.....	5,50
MUTTON, Carcase, pound,..		4.....	5
POULTRY, ...	" ...	8.....	9
EGGS, ...per dozen,		15.....	18
BUTTER, Fresh, .. per pound		14.....	16
" Firkin,....	" ...	12.	14
CHEESE,.....	" ...	6.....	8
LARD, ...	" ...	7.....	8
TALLOW, ...	" ...	10.....	
HIDES,.....	" ...	5.....	
SHEEP SKINS,....each,...		50.....	63
WOOL, ...pound,..		38.....	50
PEARL ASHES, ..100 lbs..		5,00.....	
POT, " .... " ..		4,50.....	5,00
HAY,.....ton,..		9,00....	10,00
GRASS SEED,....bushel,..		1,00.....	1,25
CLOVER, "....."....		6,00	7,00
FLAX,.... " .. ... " ...		75.....	1,00
PLASTER, (in bbls.) per ton,		6,00.....	
" bulk, (at Wheatland)		3,00.....	

Remarks.—We are sorry to say that it appears by the late news from England, that the demand for flour from this country is not as great as was anticipated: and consequently the price in the Atlantic cities has somewhat declined.—This has checked for a time the anticipated advance in our market, and prevented any improvement in our report.

Provisions of some kind have advanced a little, and some kinds of produce bring a fair price: but still business in general is quite dull, and people still complain sorely of hard times. The banks have got in the greater part of their circulation, and are afraid to let it out. So that our sufferings are not owing to any scarcity of the necessaries of life but from want of circulating medium with which to transact our business. It is needless to say, that we believe it impossible for this state of things to last long; the inventive and *elastic* powers of this people will soon devise a remedy; and their energy and enterprise will carry it into effect.